SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1852. NO. 5.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

GOODS FOR THE SEASON

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above R. Smith's Corner,

No. 29, Fayetteville Street,

ARE now receiving their Fall purchase, consisting of every article usually kept in Dry Goods establishments, and flatter themselves that they can offer *as great if not greater inducements* than they have been able to do heretofore; to be convinced of this fact call before buying elsewhere. We subscribe ourselves, as ever, the friends of a generous community.

September 17, 1852. 88—

Ladies Dress Goods.

PLAIN and Figured Black Gro De Rnine Silks, Rich Brocade colored do., from $1 to $4 per yard, French Sattin Dechene, Embroided Swiss Robes, Alboniaze Robes, high colored DeLanes for Children, French Cashmeres, Plain and Figured, new styles, English and French Merinoes.

Just received at EVANS & COOKE'S.

September 17, 1852. 88—

BONNET, Tafeta and Sash Ribbons, of a superior qualtty, having from one yard to any number in a peice, a little nicer than any thing out. Also, French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Undersleeves, Chemizetts, best French Kid Gloves, Raw Silk and fleecy lined do, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin, Edgings and Insertings. Im. Straw Emb'd. Veils, Visites, Black Silk Lace, Gimp Lace and Braid Trimings, Black and Colored Velvet do.

Just received at EVANS & COOKE'S.

September 17, 1852. 88—

150 PIECES Prints, every variety, style, quality, and price; good assortment of Shawls, varieties, quality and price.

Just received at EVANS & COOKE'S.

September 17, 1852. 88—

For Gentlemen.

BLACK and Blue Cloths, Black Doeskin Cassimeres, Colored do, Clouded, Plain and Plaid Satinets, Tweedes, Kentucky Jeans from 20 cents to any price wanted. EVANS & COOKE.

Sept. 17. 88—

Hats! Hats!! Hats!!!

12 CASES Bebee's, and others of the latest and most approved styles. Bought of the Manufacturers themselves, and no mistake. Those wishing the latest agony, call upon us.

31 doz. Soft Beaver Fur and Wool Black and Colored Hats. 30 doz. Caps, Navy, for Gentlemen and Boys, Silk and Plush, variety of colors and styles. In fact every sort of Cap and Hat that can be called for, at the well known establishment of

EVANS & COOKE'S.

Sept. 17. 88—

Boots and Shoes.

J. MILES & SONS' Improved Stitched Boots, Double Sole and Waterproof do, a splendid article of Double Sole Brogans for the practical Farmers of Wake and surrounding country, including the Railroad.

EVANS & COOKE.

Sept. 17. 88—

LINSEYS, heavy Georgia plaids, and Kersey's Marlboro' Stripes and Plaids, Brown and Blue Cottons, Flannels, Wool Canton do. All Wool Carpeting.

EVANS & COOKE.

Sept. 17. 88—

BAGGING, Rope and Twine. Dundee and Gunney, very heavy, and will be sold low by

EVANS & COOKE.

Sept. 17. 88—

Ready-Made Clothing.

BLACK Cloth Sack and Frock Coats, Clouded Cassimere do., Blue and Drab felt Over Coats, Drab Petershams, Clouded pilots and Fancy Cassimere Pants,, Black Satin and Figured Silk Vests, &c., &c.

Opposite the farfamed and world-renowned establishment of E. L. Harding & Co.

EVANS & COOKE.

No. 29, Cheap Side.

Raleigh, September 17th, 1852. 88—

A Large Lot of Musical Instruments,

BY the retail or wholesale; Guitars from three to forty dollars, Violins from 25 cents to 50 dollars, Banjors of all sizes and prices, Flutes with from one to eight keys, Octave Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, French and German, &c.

A very fine lot of new and fashionable Music, Music Books bound, with the music selected by myself to suit all kinds of performers.

Paint for Oil or Water colors of every description, put up in tin boxes or by the single tube. Canvass on stretchers or by the single yard of all sizes—in short every thing that belongs to the Fine Arts.

Perfumeries and fancy articles of all kinds, too tedious to mention.

Two second-handed Pianos to sell or rent.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, October 18th, 1852. 97—

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

JUST received at the North Carolina Music Store a new and beautiful lot of Rosewood Pianos, with 6, 6¼, 9¼ and 7 octaves, selected by myself and which are warranted for five years. They are of superior tune, being the Iron Frame, which will last longer than those made with wooden frames and stand better in tune, which I will sell at low prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Oct. 18, 1852. 97—

TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR 1853.

PUBLISHED this day, and sold wholesale and retail by

HENRY D. TURNER,

N. C. Bookstore.

October 12, 1852. 95—

NAILS—Cut and Wrought Nails, all sizes—Powder and Shot, Bar Lead, Blasting Powder for sale by

J. McKIMMON.

October 26, 1852. 100—

Hats---Fall Fashions.

SUPERIOR Black Moleskin Hats. Just received

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, Oct. 1852.

SALAD OIL—A fresh supply of best quality, of sale by

J. McKIMMON.

CHEAP AS EVER!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his town and country friends to his well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, fancy articles, &c., and I pledge myself not to be undersold by any one in the place; you will find the following, in part:

Groceries.

25 Barrels Brown, Pulverised, Crushed and Clarified Sugars, from 8½ to 12½ cents

12 Bags Rio and Laguara Coffee, best quality.

8 Bbls Roe-Herrings, prime article Tallow, Adamantine Candles.

A fine lot of Black and Green Tea in papers of ¼, ½, 1 pound papers.

3½ Chests, Gun Powder and Imperial Tea.

2 Casks of New Orleans Molasses, &c., &c.

100 pounds Baltimore Bacon, Sides and Shoulders.

Fancy Articles.

A finer lot, I am confident, never was offered in this market to be sold very cheap.

Guns and Cutlery.

12 Guns from five to thirty dollars,

Pistols of various kinds. A fine lot of table and pocket cutlery,

Confectionaries.

A fine lot of Candies of my own make at the usual low price of $15 per hundred pounds.

2 casks of preserved Ginger. Gum Drops of different kinds.

4 cases of Prunes in glass jars. 2 doz. fancy boxes.

200 lbs. Currents at the low price 12½ cents.

Pickles, Preserves, Catsups, Walnuts, Almonds, Palm Nuts and Filberts. Matches lower than ever sold in this market; and many other articles in this line not necessary to mention.

Cigars.

50,000 of assorted brands and cheaper than can be found elsewhere in the city. Members of the Legislature and others who indulge in a smoke, are requested to call at my store. I have on hand a good lot of Snuff and Chewing Tobacco.

Burning Fluid.

3 Casks Burning Fluid at reduced price and warranted to be as good as any brought to the city. My town and country friends may rest assured that the above goods can be bought as cheap as the lowest seller dare offer them.

Norfolk Oysters,

I have made arrangements with dealers in Norfolk whereby I shall be enabled to furnish the city and country with Oysters. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1852. 103—

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL IN RALEIGH.

THE Subscriber will open a School of this description in the City of Raleigh, on the first Monday in January next, strictly limited to *twenty-five* pupils. The Latin, Greek, and French languages will be soundly taught, with a thorough course of Mathematics. As the school is intended to be one of high grade, pupils will be expected to have already received some degree of preparatory instruction in the ordinary English branches.

The first session will be one of *five months*. Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12,00 per month.

Fees for Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, $25,00

French extra, 10.00

One half of the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance.

L. WADDELL.

October 10, 1852. 104—

REFERENCES.

Faculty of Washington College, Lexington, Va.,
Trustees of Staunton Academy, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. H. Ruffner, D. D., Kanawha co., Va.,
Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, Washington city.
Dr. F. T. Stribling, Western Lunatic Asylum, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. W. H. McGuffey, D D., University of Va.,
Rev. R. H. Philips, Virginia Female Institute, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. B. M. Smith. Staunton, Va.,
Judge J. W. Brockenbrough, U. S. Court, Lexington, Va.,
Judge L. P. Thompson, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. Moses D. Hodge, Richmond, Va.,
Hon. S. S. Baxter, Richmond, Va.,
Rev. J. J. Smyth, Everittsville, N. C.,
Rev. B. H. Rice, D. D., Prince Edward co., Va.

The subscriber begs leave to add to his father's advertisement, inserted above, that any other information that may be desired in reference to his school, may be obtained of himself or of Mr. Cooke, at the North Carolina Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

J. A. WADDELL.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now opening his FALL AND WINTER GOODS at his old stand, consisting in part of

White Welsh and English Flannels,
Twilled and Plain Red do.
Plaid and Plain Linseys, and Marlboro' Stripes,
Red Blankets, from good to superior fine,
8-4 Damask Table Diaper,
Hukaback, Russia, Bird-eyed, and Brown Diaper,
Diaper Twills, by the dozen, Linen Crush,
Irish Linen, Linen, Cambric and Long Lawn,
Bleached and Brown Shirting and Jeans,
12-4 Bleached Shirting, 5-4 Brown Shirting,
Extra Ettrick Osnaburg, very heavy 7-8 wide,
Bed Ticking and Apron Checks,
100 doz. Spool Cotton, White, Bl'k and Col'd.
Black and Assorted Sewing Silks, Stay Bindings,
Tidy and Darning Cotton, bl'k Darning Cotton,
White and bl'k Cotton Hose, Brown and Bleached Hose,
Bl'k and White Silk Hose, bl'k Raw Silk Hose,
Jaconette, Cambric, Plaid, Swiss and Mull Muslins.
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, Carpet Binding and Drugget. For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, Sept 21, 1852. 89—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree in the case of "Lucius J. Johnson and others v. Cornelia Johnson and others," entered at Fall Term, 1852, of Chowan Superior Court of Equity, I shall sell at Public Auction, before the Court House door in Edenton, on Monday the 27th day of December next,

The Large and Valuable Plantation,

upon which the late Charles E. Johnson resided, known as the BANDON FARM. This Plantation is situated immediately on the Chowan River, and adjoins the lands of Dr. T. D. Warren, William Privett, Edmund Brinkley, James L. Roberts, Thomas White, Hardy Cross, and the Parker land, and contains 2,350 ACRES. Attached to it is one of the most valuable Fisheries on Chowan River. The buildings, comprising a large and commodious Dwelling, and the necessary Farm-houses, are in good order. The location is one of the healthiest in this section of the State, and has excellent water.

The terms of the sale are a credit of ONE, TWO and THREE years—the Notes to be well secured, and to draw interest from date. About one hundred dollars will be required in Cash.

TH. C. MANNING, C. & M. E., C. C.

November 8th, 1852. 104—td.

R. F. LESTER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PETERSBURG, Va.

WILL give his personal attention to the sale of all kinds of Produce and to Forwarding Goods, &c. Attends particularly to forwarding Tobacco and other Produce to Richmond.

REFER TO—Hon. A. W Venable, and Dr. G. A. Wilson, Granville, Mr. W. L. Pomeroy, Raleigh.

November 4, 1852. —3m.

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favors. He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Cheese, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1852. 86—1y.

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTHACHE

One of the Greatest Discoveries of the 19th Century!

FROM the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Toothache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted; with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest toothache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get,) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville St. a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jone's Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Bett's Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cts. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the toothache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.

Raleigh, September 7, 1852. 86—1y.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made during the present Session of the General Assembly for the passage of the following acts, to wit:

1. To amend the act incorporating the Nantihala and Turkasege Turnpike Company.

2. To amend the act incorporating the Oconalufta and Qualla Town Turnpike Company.

3. To amend, if deemed necessary, the act incorporating the Tennessee river Railroad Company.

4. To amend the acts for the better administration of Justice in the Counties composing the 50th Senatorial District.

5. To amend the act incorporating the Tennessee river Turnpike in the County of Macon.

6. To authorize the Secretary of State to correct an error in the issue of a grant to John Mingus, Scroop, Enlo and others for a tract of land in the county of Jackson, so as to authorize the issue of a grant to the proper persons.

7. To amend an act incorporating the Turkasege and Keowee Turnpike Company, if deemed necessary.

8. A Resolution in favor of H. P. King, of Cherokee county, authorizing a grant to issue to him for a tract of land on the payment to the State the balance due therefor.

9. Acts for the benefit of the Cherokee Indians of Jackson county, to secure the title of the lands purchased for them in such manner as may be deemed calculated to promote their interest. For the better administration of Justice as regards their own people. Also, such laws as may be deemed necessary to aid the missionaries among those Indians in preventing vice, and in promoting civilization and Christianity among them.

November 4th, 1852. 102—td.

TO MERCHANTS--IMPORTANT AND TRUE. The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we are determined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture*, the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,

WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,

Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,

Petersburg, Va.

September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

RICH FANCY DRY GOODS,

FOR THE FALL OF 1852.

Just in time for the Legislature.

THE subscriber having removed to the Corner Store House, formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith, which has been recently fitted up in most elegant style, and having just returned from New York, is now opening quite a magnificent supply of *Rich Fancy Dry Goods*, of the latest importations and fashions from *Paris* and *London*, which are exceedingly attracting, and to which he would respectfully invite the attention of tasty purchasers, both among the ladies and gentlemen, from the City and surrounding country.

Also, a full supply of *Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots*, and *Bonnets* of every description.

Together with a full lot of *Ready Made Clothing* common and fine, remarkably cheap.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, October 1st, 1852. 92—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1853. 39—1y.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

ALEXANDER CREECH has received the largest portion of his

Stock of Fancy and Staple dry GOODS,

to which he invites the attention of all who wish to buy handsome and cheap Goods. His stock consists in part of the following:

Groceries.

French Musline de Lains and Merinoes,
American de Lains and Thibet Cloths,
Alboni Plaids, new style, and Prussian Cashmeres,
Alpacas, a large assortment,
English and American Prints, great variety,
Ginghams, Flannels, and Irish Linens,
Jackonette, Swiss, Checked and Talton Muslins,
French Emb'd and Woolen Shawls,
A good assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,
Work'd Collars, Edgings and Insertions,
Lyle and Thread Edgings,
Linencambric Handk's, Diapers, Bonnet-Ribbons, &c., &c.
Bl'k French Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satin, Silk and Cashmere Vestings,
Silk Hand'k. and Italian Cravats,
Tweeds, Sattennettes and Ohio Jeans,
Kerseys, Linseys and Blankets,
Bleach'd and Brown Domestics,
Heavy Ingrain Carpeting and Medium,
Also an assortment of Ready-Made Clothing.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes,

And many other articles not named; all of which he is determined to sell at his usual low prices, and earnestly requests all those in want of new and cheap Goods to give him a call at his stand, three doors above Mr. R. Smith's, where he will be found ready and willing to serve his customers. He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding county for past patronage, and hopes to merit the continuance of the same.

Raleigh, Sept. 17, 1852. 89—

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

SELBY & MURRAY,

One Door Above, P. F. Pescud's Drug Store,

No 12, Fayetteville Street.

ARE now receiving and opening their Fall and Winter Stock of choice Goods, which is large and well selected, bought entirely for Cash, and will be sold at prices which will not fail to suit the purchaser. The Stock consists in part of the following:

Super Black Gro de Rhine Silks, Col'd do,
French Printed DeLaines and Cashmeres,
French and German Merinoes, Black Bombazine,
do Alapaccas, French Worked Collars,
Gents and Ladies Kid Gloves,
Bonnets and Tafeta Ribbons,
Silk Leghorn and other kinds of Bonnets,
150 Pieces English and American Prints,
Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Cross Barred Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Hosiery.
A great variety of Shawls,
Cloth and Cassimeres and Vestings.

And a general assortment of Goods for Men's wear.

September, 1852. 91—

Hats and Caps.

JUST received, Bebee's Super Fall Style Moleskin Hats. Broad and Narrow Brim Beaver do. A large stock of Mexican and other late style Hats, Wool Hats, very low price. A great variety of Cloth and other kind of Caps for Men and Boys. SELBY & MURRAY.

September, 1852. 91—

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SELBY & MURRAY.

September 1852. 91—

Groceries, &c.

BROWN, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar; Java, Laguira, Maracaibo and Rio Coffee, Super Imperial and Gunpowder Tea, *Sperm*, Adamantine and Hull's & Son's Tallow Candles. Hardware, Crockery, Blacksmith's Tools. Cotton Bagging Gunny and Dundee, and Rope, Swede and English Iron, Cast Steel, Blister and German do. Blasting Powder, Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails, &c., are always kept by

SELBY & MURRAY.

September, 91—

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber is now prepared to show to customers his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, which he has just received from the Northern cities. His Stock is full, embracing almost every variety of goods kept in a Dry Goods Store. The following as part of his Stock may be found at his Store, No. 21, Fayetteville Street:

Black and Fancy Silks,
French Merinoes and DeLanes,
English and American Printed DeLanes,
All wool Pink and Blue Flannels,
Plain, Black, Chamelon and Figured Alpacas.
Calicoes from 5 to 20 cents,
Blankets and Kerseys,
Kentucky Jeans, all qualities,
Tweeds, Satinets and Cassimeres,
Vestings, good and common,
Red and White Flannels,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons,
Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, &c., &c.

Also, good lot of Sugar and Coffee, Boots and Shoes, good assortment China, Glass and Earthen Ware.

We only ask a call from those wishing to purchase goods, as at all times we shall be pleased to show them. Call and see for yourselves—we are determined to sell *low*.

SAMUEL H. YOUNG

Raleigh, October 1st 1852. 92—3m

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Pleasant Grove Male Academy.

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. The Academy is situated about 1 1-2 miles from Forestville.

No deduction for loss of time, except in case of protracted sickness. Board can be had at $6 50 per month, including washing, lights and fuel. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. For further particulars address

DR. W. HARTSFIELD,

Forestville, Wake County, N. C.

November 8th, 1852. 104—tf15J.

☞ The Weekly Register and the Spirit of the Age will copy.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

A DISTINGUISHED Graduate of the University of North Carolina, who has had several years experience in teaching, is desirous of procuring a suitable location for the establishment of a permanent High School. He is qualified to teach the Latin, Greek, French, and Spanish languages, Mathematics and all other branches usually taught in similar institutions. Communications addressed to P. W., Henderson, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

November 6th, 1852. 943—w8w.

ISAAC PROCTER,

(Successor to Oliver and Procter.)

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS Just returned from the Northern Cities, and is now receiving

A New and Beautiful Assortment

of Goods in his line, embracing

Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia

CLOTHS,

of best French and English manufacture, and of various grades of prices.

Best SIMONI DOESKINS, Warranted.

French, English, Scotch and American

FANCY CASSIMERES,

of every variety of style and price.

VESTINGS,

of super Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Morino and Cashmere, *a splendid article.*

Wedding and Party Vestings, Can't be Beat.

☞ With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance.

Satisfaction always Guarantied.

His stock of

FURNISHING GOODS

is most complete—

Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment "
Socks, silk, Merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered,

In addition to the above he has a fine supply of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public; being manufactured under his own supervision can confidently recommend them, and asks a comparison with any other Goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and

Will not be Undersold by Any!

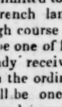
Gentlemen furnishing their own Goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London and New York Fashions just at hand. ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, October 2, 1852. 92

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.



BROGANS! BROGANS!

THE subscriber has now on hand and intends to keep at all times during the Fall and Winter seasons a large and good assortment of Negro Shoes, for male and female, embracing all kinds used

For Plantation and other Purposes.

Amongst my assortment of Brogans may be found the Hungarian shoe and Stitchdowns, to which I would call the attention of Farmers and others in want of a superior article for their servants. My prices shall be as low as similar goods can be bought elsewhere, and I would respectfully invite the attention of all to an examimation of my stock, as I shall sell low for cash.

I have also on hand and intend constantly to keep, a large and well selected assortment of

Ladie's & Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

including all of the latest styles and patterns. Also,

Boys and Youths Boots and Shoes,

Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,

Travelling and hair Trunks, Valices, Bonnet Boxes, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Blacking, Brushes, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, by

A. J. PARTIN,

Sign of the Big Boot.

Raleigh, September 18, 1852. 88—

A Good assortment of Ladies', Misses and Children's dressed and undressed MOROCCO BOOTEES. Also a great variety of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Black and colored Prunella and lasting GAITERS. Come and supply yourselves at A. J. PARTIN'S.

Raleigh, Sign of the Big Boot.

GENTLEMEN who are desirous of good health would do well to call at A. J. Partin's and supply themselves with a pair of Cork Sole or Water-proof BOOTS, which they can purchase for a small sum of money not exceeding four dollars and fifty cents.

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1852. 88—

JUST OPENED, a good assortment of Gents fine Calf Stitched Boots and Shoes. Also, 200 pairs business boots. A. J. PARTIN.

Raleigh, Sept. 16th, 1852. 88—

Boots and Shoes!

NO change on the former price of BOOTS and SHOES at Tucker's.

45 Cases just opened, consisting in part of the following:

Robinson's White and Black Kid Slippers,
do White Satin Slippers.
do Thick and thin Sole Gaiters, with and without Ties.
Robinson's Kid Walking Shoes and Buskins,
do Kid and Enamelled Boots.
do Thick Soled Goat Boots for Ladies, Misses and children.
Ladies Seal and Kip Buskins.
Women's Morrocco and Leather Boots,
Men's fine Kip, Lined and Bound Shoes.
do Single and double soled Brogans, a large lot.
Boy's and children's fine Kip, Lined and Bound Shoes and Brogans.
Men's, boy's and children's Kip and Brogan Boots.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Just Arrived.

VOL. VI., English Reports in Law and Equity.

The use of Sunshine, by the authoress of "The Maiden Aunt," "The Story of a Family," &c.

Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate.

Women of Christianity, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathile," "Madeline." &c.

Hearts unveiled, or, "I know you would like him," by Sarah Emery Saymore.

Dream Life, a fable of the seasons, by Ike Marvel, arthor of "Reveries of a Batchelor," "Lorgnette," &c.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 13th, 1852. 46—

JUST ARRIVED. 700 lbs. best Ohio Hamp,
500 lbs. best Goshen Cheese,
200 lbs. best Goshen Butter,
500 lbs. bacon Lard,
2 barrels fine Northern Apples.
2 boxes Lemons and Sicily Oranges,
6 bbls. fresh Soda, Water and Sugar Crackers.
3 bbls. fresh Herrings and Mackerel, &c. &c.

Call at FR. MAHLER'S,

At the west side of the Capitol.

October 27th, 1852. 99—4t.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan 16, 1851. 22—

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

Wake Agricultural Society.

THE members of the Society will meet pursuant to adjournment on Saturday next, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Court-House.

WILSON W. WHITAKER, *Sec.*

Nov. 8th, 1852. 103—2t.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Fayetteville St., next door to the N. C. Bookstore,

HAS in store and is now receiving a full assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, together with his usual supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Hats and Caps, which he offers to the public, Wholesale and Retail, on liberal terms, consisting in part of the following:

Printed Cashmere and DeLaines, new and beautiful designs,
Brocade Silks, very rich,
Fancy fig'd and plain do
Plain bl'k and watered do
French Merinos of every shade,
English do do
French and Earlston Ginghams, Fancy and Black and White,
French, English and American Prints of the latest style,
4-4 to 12-4 Tarlton Wool Shawls, all qualities
8-4 to 10-4 Long do do
Black and Mode colors do
Embroidered Linen Cambric Hd'kfs,
Hem Stitch and Tape Bord'd do
Black, White and Fancy Kid Gloves for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and children,
Black Nett and Plain Silk do do do
Silk and Cotton Hosiery of all kinds,
Merino, Thibbet and Wool Gloves do
Damask Table Diapers, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 wide,
Bird Eye, Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Huckaback, Bleached and Brown,
Damask Napkins and Doylies,
Bamsley Sheeting, 6-4 and 12-4 wide, Pillow Case Linen,
Irish Linen, Long Lawn, French Lawn,
Jackonett, Cambric, Plaid and Swiss Muslins, and Nansook do
Plain and Dotted Swiss do
White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels, in great variety,
Blue and Brown Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Kerseys, Linseys and Osnaburgs,
Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, a complete assortment.

HATS AND CAPS.

Just to hand a general assortment of Fashionable Fall style for Men, Boys and Children.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Now opning my usual large supply for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children, in great variety. Also, Men's and Boy's heavy Brogans, single and double soles, suitable for the Farmers.

COTTON BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A large Lot of Gunny, Dundee, and German Bagging, Hemp and Jute Rope and Twine.

GROCERIES.

A complete assortment of Brown, Crushed, Grocod and Clarified Sugars,
Java, Laguria and Rio Coffee,
Sugar-House Molasses and Syrup, choice Teas,
Choice Champagne, Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines,
Cegniac Brandy and old Monongahela Whiskey,
Segars of the most approved Brands.

Sept. 24, 1852. 91—1y.

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,

Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks,

THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of 100 Gold and Silver Watches,

Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.

A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,

Fashionable Earrings, Brestpins and Rings,

Bracelets, Cuff Pins and Armlets,

Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,

Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,

Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,

Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,

Ladies, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks,

Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,

Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,

Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,

Perfumery and Fancy Goods.

All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94—

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

HILLSBOROUGH STREET.

THE Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institution

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 26, 1852.

Mr. Boyd presented a memorial from citizens of Rockingham, for a Bank to be established at Lawsonnville.

Mr. Clark, from the committee on Corporations, reported the bill to incorporate Lumberton and Cape Fear Plank Road Company, with amendments.

Mr. Clark, from the same committee, reported the bill to incorporate the Chapel Hill and Durhamville Plank Road Company, with amendment.

Mr. Washington, from the committee on Education, reported the bill, providing for a Superintendant of Common Schools and recommended its passage.

Mr. Joyner offered a resolution providing for a committee of nine to be raised from the members of the counties interested in the subject, whose duty it shall be to enquire what is best to be done for the fishing interest of North Carolina.

Mr. Kerr introduced a bill, accompanied by a memorial, to emancipate certain slaves in Wilmington.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill concerning Agriculture, Mechanical Arts and Domestic Manufactures.

Mr. Gilmer presented a memorial asking for a pension certificate, which was referred, without being read.

On motion of Mr. Joyner, the bill for a repeal of an act preventing the obstruction of fish at inlets, &c., was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, a message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing vote for a Comptroller to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Bynum introduced a bill to attach a portion of McDowell to Rutherford county.

Mr. Bower presented a petition, which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Steele moved to send a message to the House, proposing to vote for an Attorney General, at 12 o'clock. Laid on the table.

Message received from the House, proposing to vote, forthwith, for a U. S. Senator. Proposition agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to vote.

For Mr. Dobbin—Mr. Speaker, Berry, Bower, Barrow, Boyd, Brogden, Bunting, Caldwell, Cannady, Clark, Collins, Cunningham, Drake, Hargrave, Hoke, Herring, McDowell, Jones of Wake, Kerr, McMillan, Murchison, Person, Shaw, Speight, Ward and Withers—26.

For Mr. Shepard—Messrs. Albright, McCleese, Murray, Parks, Thompson, Watson and Willey—7.

For Mr. Saunders—Messrs. Richardson, Steele, Washington, Woodfin, Gilmer and Arendell—6.

For Mr. Lillington—Messrs. Albritton and Joyner—2.

For Mr. Rayner—Messrs. Bynum, Kelly, Lillington, Palmer and Richardson—5.

For Mr. Thompson—Mr. T. F. Jones.

For Mr. Mitchell—Mr. Lane.

Mr. Lillington introduced a bill to amend an act concerning Executors and Administrators. Referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Steele moved to send a message to the House with a proposition to vote, forthwith, for U.S. Senator. Motion agreed to.

Received from the House, a message proposing to go into an election for Attorney General forthwith.

Mr. Caldwell moved to lay on the table; which motion prevailed.

House concurred in proposition to vote for Senator, and the Senate proceeded to vote.

For Mr. Dobbin—Same vote as in first ballot, with the addition of the name of Mr. Thomas, who was out when first vote was taken—making for Mr. Dobbin 27 on second ballot.

For Mr. Shepard—Messrs. Albright, Lane, McCleese, Murray, Parks, Watson, Willey—7.

For Mr. Saunders—Messrs. Arendell, Cowper, Gilmer, Richardson, Steele, Thompson, Washington and Woodfin—8.

For Mr. Rayner—Messrs. Bynum, Joyner, Kelly, Lillington, Mitchell and Palmer—7.

For Mr. Joyner—Mr. T. F. Jones.

For Mr. Lillington—Mr. Albritton.

Mr. Woodfin moved to send a proposition to the House to vote forthwith for Attorney General.

Mr. Person moved to lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

Bill concerning the drainage of low lands, read third time and passed.

The bill from the House of Commons, to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, is the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

Bills on their Second Reading.

To pay C. S. Wheeler $20 for preparing skeleton maps. Rules suspended, read third time.

Bill in relation to Executors of last wills and testaments, read and passed.

Bill to amend the Charter of Davidson College. Passed.

Bill abolishing jury trials in County Courts, laid on the table and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Bill to incorporate the Trustees of Wesleyan Female College in Murfreesborough, passed; rules suspended, and passed 3rd time.

Bill to incorporate Kingsberry and Lockville Plank Road Company, passed three readings under a suspension of the rules.

Bill to incorporate the Bladen Steam Boat Company. Passed.

Bill to ascertain the whole amount of taxes paid by the people of North Carolina. Passed.

Resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives to use their influence to have the duty on Railroad Iron taken off. Passed.

Resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives to use their influence to have a Naval Depot established at Beaufort. Laid on the table.

Bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Hillsboro' Academy, passed three times under a suspension of the rules.

Bill concerning Jurors of the original pannel in the County of Beaufort. Passed three times, rules being suspended.

Bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Cheraw Plank Road Company. Passed.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, November 26, 1852.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting a number of engrossed bills and an engrossed resolution providing for furnishing the library of Congress with certain laws of North Carolina.

First Reading of Engrossed Bills.

A bill concerning the revenue of the State. Referred to committee on Finance.

Bill to incorporate Cumberland academy in Cumberland county.

Bill to incorporate Pedee plankroad company.

Bill to incorporate the Haywood and Raleigh plankroad company.

Bill to amend an act to regulate the pay of jurors and witnesses in Craven county.

Bill to amend the act to incorporate the Anson plankroad company.

Bill to provide for paying tales jurors in the counties of Northampton and Wake. Referred to Judiciary committee.

Bill to enlarge the powers of the commissioners of Newbern. Referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Bill concerning the Lewis gold mining company.

Bill concerning the Conrad gold mining company.

Bill authorizing Justices of the Peace to resign to County Courts and for other purposes.

Introduction of Bills and Resolutions.

Mr. Puryear, of Surry, offered a resolution directing the Treasurer of State to subscribe for 750 shares in the Yadkin navigation company when 500 shares shall have been subscribed for by individuals. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Stubbs, of Beaufort, introduced a bill to incorporate the Washington and Tarborough plankroad company. Referred to committee on Corporations.

Mr. Cherry, of Bertie, a bill to provide for the education of teachers. [Provides that the Literary Board shall pay Wake Forest, Normal, and Davidson Colleges each for the tuition of 27 young men, with the condition that said young men shall each teach school twelve months in the State.] Referred to committee on education and ordered to be printed.

(A message was received from the Senate proposing to go into an election for Comptroller to-morrow at 12 o'clock, which, on motion of Mr. Smith, was laid on the table.)

Mr. Dortch, of Wayne, a bill to amend 39th chapter of Revised Statutes, concerning Divorce and Alimony. Referred to Judiciary committee.

Mr. Webb, of Rutherford, a bill to incorporate the Spartanburg and Rutherford plankroad company. Referred to committee on Corporations.

Mr. McNeill, of Robeson, a bill to amend the act passed in 1850-'51 to incorporate the town of Lumberton. Referred to committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Warren, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into election of U. S. Senator forthwith, which was agreed to.

Messrs. Albertson and Bryant were appointed to superintend the election.

The whole number of votes cast was 164, of which Mr. Dobbin received 73, Saunders 35, Shepard 20, Rayner 13, Graham 4, &c. No election.

Those who voted for Mr. Dobbin in the House are: Messrs. Avery, Barrett, Black, Bryant, J. B. Bynum, Chesnut, Corbett, Dobson, Dortch, Dunn, Durham, Ellis, Fonville, George, Hawkins, Herring, S. P. Hill, W. E. Hill, Jarvis, Lander, Lockhart, Wm. Long, W. H. Lyon, J. F. Lyon, Martin, Marshall, Mooring, McNeill, Norfleet, Pegram, Phelps, D. Reid, A. Reid, Rives, Russell, Sauls, Scales, Sherrill, Strange, Sutton, Walton, Ward, Waugh, Wheeler, S. A. Williams, Wilder and Wood—47.

For Mr. Saunders: Messrs. Allen, Baxter, Brooks, T. Bynum, J. A. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Cherry, Christmas, Erwin, Foreman, Fagg, Gwynn, W. S. Harris, W. H. Harris, Leach, Lowry, Love, Phillips, Puryear, Shimpock, Simons, Stubbs, Tolson, Tripp, Walters, Webb, Whitehurst and Wynne—27.

For Mr. Shepard: Messrs. Albertson, Barco, Collins, Cook, Cotten, Daniel, Eure, Godwin, Jones, Matthews, Sanders, Spruill and Trexler—13.

For Mr. Rayner: Messrs. Alford, Carmichael, Dargan, W. J. Long, Miller, Mills, Perkins and Smith—8.

For Mr. Clingman: Messrs. Blow, Byrd and Teague—3.

For Mr. Craige: Messrs. Adams and R. M. Saunders—2.

For Mr. Graham: Messrs. Calloway, Gaither, Thornburgh and W. Turner—4.

For. Mr. Baxter: Messrs. Stiles and Furr—2.

Mr. Amis voted for E. G. Reid; McIntyre for Morehead, Wiley for Bynum, McDugal for McKay, J. Turner for Gilmer, B. F. Williams for Ellis, Holeman for Gilliam, and Johnson for Bryan.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, of Lincoln, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to vote forthwith for Attorney General.

The special order of the day, being Mr. Leach's resolutions concerning the public lands, was postponed till 1 o'clock.

Mr. Reid, of Duplin, introduced a bill to provide for cleaning out cypress creek in the county of Duplin. Referred to committee on private bills.

Mr. Hill, of Caswell, a bill to incorporate the Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance company, which was referred to committee on Corporations.

A message was received from the Senate that it had laid on the table the proposition to go into the election of Attorney General.

Also proposing to vote again for U. S. Senator forthwith, which was agreed to.

Messrs. Rives and Erwin were appointed to superintend the election.

The whole number of votes cast was 165, of which Mr. Dobbin received 75, Saunders 35, Shepard 15, Rayner 9, Graham 7, &c.

Mr. Foreman changed his vote to Mr. Dobbin on this trial. Otherwise the vote was about the same as on the first trial, except the scattering vote, which took a wide range.

The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived the special order was taken up, and Mr. Leach proceeded to address the House upon his resolutions. At the conclusion of his remarks,

Mr. Saunders moved to strike out all after the word "whereas", and insert the resolutions offered by himself.

On motion of Mr. Spruill the House adjourned.

Mr. Munday, of Macon, was not in his seat to-day, owing to indisposition.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 1852.

Mr. Lillington, to whom was referred the bill to better compensate Constables, reported the same to the Senate, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Steele introduced a bill to amend the Constitution of the State. [Bill provides that no Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be eligible to any office or place of trust, the appointment to which is vested in the Executive or General Assembly, except to the office of trustee of a Literary Institution.]

Mr. Washington introduced a bill to emancipate Lewis Williams, a slave in Craven.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill to alter the county line of Madison, and to make a new county out of a portion thereof, to be called Warm Springs. The bill was accompanied by several memorials. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Mr. Thompson, from the committee on Congressional Districts, made a verbal report, in substance, that said committee could not agree upon the arrangement of the Eight Congressional Districts, and he would on the part of a portion of said committee, offer for the consideration of the Senate, a programme, as follows:

First District to be composed of the Counties of Camden, Currituck, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Gates, Chowan, Hertford, Bertie, Martin, Washington, Tyrrell, Northampton and Halifax.

Second District—Beaufort, Hyde, Pitt, Craven, Carteret, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Lenoir, Wayne and Greene.

Third District—New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond and Johnston.

Fourth District—Wake, Franklin, Warren, Granville, Orange, Nash and Edgecombe.

Fifth District—Person, Caswell, Alamance, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford and Rockingham.

Sixth District—Stokes, Forsyth, Davidson, Rowan, Davie, Yadkin, Surry, Iredell, Alexander and Ashe.

Seventh District—Catawba, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Union, Stanly, Anson, Montgomery, Moore, and Cleveland.

Eighth District—Wilkes, Watauga, Caldwell, Burke, Rutherford, McDowell, Henderson, Buncombe, Yancy, Haywood, Macon, Cherokee, Jackson and Madison.

Mr. Berry, from the same committee, and for the same reasons, submitted, on the part of a portion of said committee, a programme for the consideration of the Senate:

First District—Cherokee, Macon, Haywood, Jackson, Madison, Yancy, Ashe, Watauga, Henderson, Buncombe, Rutherford, McDowell, Burke and Caldwell.

Second District—Surry, Yadkin, Wilkes, Alexander, Iredell, Catawba, Lincoln, Gaston, Cleveland, Mecklenburg and Union.

Third District—Stokes, Forsyth, Rockingham, Guilford, Caswell, Person, Orange and Alamance.

Fourth District—Davie, Rowan, Davidson, Cabarrus, Stanly, Anson, Montgomery, Randolph, Moore, and Richmond.

Fifth District—Bladen, Duplin, Columbus, Robeson, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Onslow, and Cumberland.

Sixth District—Granville, Warren, Franklin, Nash, Wake, Chatham and Johnston.

Seventh District—Carteret, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Green, Pitt, Craven, Beaufort, Hyde, Tyrrell, Martin and Washington.

Eighth District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Gates, Chowan, Hertford, Bertie, Northampton, Halifax and Edgecombe.

Mr. Kelly moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate refused to divide Iredell county. Motion prevailed; and

Mr. Parks moved to lay the bill on the table, it then being on its second reading; which motion did not prevail.

Mr. Cunningham moved to postpone indefinitely; which motion prevailed.

Order of the day being the bill to repeal an act to prevent the passage of fish at inlets on the sea coast of North Carolina.

Mr. T. F. Jones moved to refer the bill to the committee on the fishing interests of North Carolina.

Mr. Shaw said he hoped the Senate would not refer the bill; as it had been once referred to a committee, and that committee had reported it back with a recommendation that it pass. The committee on the fishing interests of North Carolina had accomplished the designs for which it had been raised, and were ready to report, which report would be made in due time. He hoped the Senate would not consent to refer the bill; and upon this motion he would call for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays being taken, the motion to refer was rejected.

The question then recuring on the passage of the bill, its third and last reading, it passed by a vote of 30 to 12.

Mr. Albritton moved to send a message to the House, proposing to vote for an Attorney General, today at 1 o'clock. Laid on the table.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill to transfer a part of the stock of the Western and Fayetteville Plank Road Company, to the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company. Referred to committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Kerr introduced a bill to increase the capital stock of the Commercial Bank; which was referred to the committee on corporations.

The bill to incorporate the Bank of North Carolina was rejected on its second reading.

First Reading of Bills.

Bill to authorize the Sheriff of Lincoln county to collect arrears of taxes.

Bill to incorporate Elizabethtown in Bladen.

Bills on their third Reading.

Bill to amend the Charter of Davidson College. Passed.

Bill to incorporate the Bladen Steam-Boat Company. Passed.

Resolution relative to the duty on Rail Road Iron. Passed.

Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 1852.

The unfinished business of yesterday, being the resolutions concerning the public lands, was then taken up, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Saunders.

Mr. Bynum, of Northampton, offered the following resolutions as an amendment to the amendment:

We regard the opening of the inlet at Nagshead as a national measure and one calculated to benefit not only the commercial interest of the United States, but the interest of the people generally; and whereas we consider this work as strictly within the limits of the Constitution; therefore

Be it Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives, if in their opinion the said work shall appear practicable, are hereby instructed to apply for an appropriation of so much of the public money as may be necessary to open said Inlet at or near Nagshead in this State.

Resolved, further, That we are opposed to the policy of granting the Public lands to actual settlers, and of making large appropriations of the same to works of internal improvement within particular States, as unjust, unequal, and impolitic; and our Representatives in Congress are hereby instructed to endeavor to prevent said policy; but if said policy should continue, contrary to our wishes and their exertions, then and in that case, they are further instructed to make application for an appropriation of a fair and equitable portion of said lands to the State of North Carolina, which, when so appropriated, shall be applied as the Legislature may direct.

Mr. Bynum, of Northampton said, he did not rise for the purpose of making a set speech upon the resolutions before the House, for with due deference to the opinions of others, he did not think questions of this nature fit subjects for long harangues on this floor; for he supposed that the minds of gentlemen would not be influenced one way or the other by them. His object was merely to give the reasons in a few words, which induced him to offer the amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from Wake [Mr. Saunders.]

He said, he could not vote for the resolutions as introduced by the gentleman from Davidson [Mr. Leach] because they not only countenanced, but recomended a distribution of the public lands among the States. He regarded the public lands as a source of revenue to the general government; and was of opinion that they ought to be kept for that purpose, as well as to discharge the public debt. It had been stated that the public debt amounted to sixty millions of dollars, and he was opposed to taking out of the hands of the general government the means of discharging this debt. He said if the public lands were distributed among the States, the revenue of the government would be materially diminished and that our Representatives would be under the necessity of increasing the duties upon articles consumed by our people, and thereby increasing their taxes; and he was opposed to any system by which the burdens of the people would be increased.

He could not vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Wake [Mr. Saunders] because there were several material objections to it. As to the resolution concerning Nags-head inlet, he regarded it as a national work, and one clearly within the limits of the Federal Constitution; and he was willing to ask for money, and as much as was necessary to complete the work. As to the resolution relating to the Public lands, he did not regard it as sufficiently strong in expressing our disapprobation of the practice which has obtained in Congress, of squandering those lands for the benent of particular States; he wished to instruct our representatives to endeavor if possible to prevent it—but if it should continue contrary to our wishes and their exertions, then he did not want North Carolina to suffer by it; and under such circumstances was willing for her to receive a fair and equitable portion of the public lands; and when appropriated he desired the Legislature to apply them or their proceeds in whatever way its wisdom might direct. He did not wish to be placed under obligations to apply them to Rail Roads or any other kinds of internal improvements. He preferred seeing them applied to the liquidation of the large public debt now hanging over the people of North Carolina, before they were used for any other purpose.

He said it was proper that he should state, in defence of the amendment he had offered and the course he had pursued, that he regarded the question of the distribution of the public lands as a question of expediency entirely; whether they were distributed among the States or applied strictly to the purposes for which they were intended—neither course if pursued would be criminal, nor would it be a violation of any great moral principle, such a one as would be calculated to elicit from gentlemen such exclamations as these—"*Fiat Justitia ruat cœlum*"! "Let justice be done if the heaven's fall;" or "Do no evil that good may come"! He beheld the question in no such light—it was one of expediency only, and if the people of North Carolina could not have the course adopted to suit them or were not able to prevent the public lands from being squandered, in the name of common sense, let them suit themselves to circumstances and accept a portion of them while they are going. He hoped his amendment would be adopted, for he considered it the true ground upon which we should stand in reference to this subject.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, thought the subject of the public lands the most important one that could come before the present Legislature. He then went into a history of the public lands, showing the policy of former administrations in regard to them. He advocated the distribution of the lands among the States without any "ifs or ands," and declared his belief that truth and justice were about to prevail at last.

The question occurring on the amendment to the amendment, offered by Mr. Bynum, it was rejected, yeas 38, nays 68.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, then addressed the House at length in support of his resolutions, modified by inserting the words "such sum of money as may be necessary," after the word "appropriation." He said he accepted the proposition of his friend from Northampton, (Mr. Bynum,) and would go for an appropriation of money for the purpose of opening Nagshead, and if he could not get the money he would go for the land; and hoped his resolutions would pass by a unanimous vote. He contended that the Constitution gave no power to levy taxes to be distributed among the States. He modified his last resolution by striking out all after the word *proceeds*, and inserting, "shall be applied as the Legislature may direct."

The Speaker announced that the hour had arrived for taking up the special order of the day, being the bill to repeal Jackson county, which, on motion of Mr. Saunders, was laid on the table.

Mr. Dobbin said when he entered the Hall he had no idea of abandoning his determination not to embark in the discussion of the various subjects, for many reasons, and more particularly because there were other and more practical and important subjects before the Legislature. Having been alluded to, however, he was constrained to obtrude a word or two lest his votes might be misunderstood. He would avail himself of some other occasion to deliver his views on the subject of internal improvements in the State. He believed the right spirit upon that subject was aroused in our State, and he hoped to live yet long enough to see the great projected schemes accomplished. He was a zealous friend, and desired that we should move on regularly, but cautiously. He knew how to sympathize with the people of the West, and trusted the day would come when the mountain barriers should be broken down and the frozen, icy difficulties which bind them should melt away beneath the warm breath of the iron horse as he dashed through the mountain defiles—when the man of the mountains, though he could not

"Lay his hand upon the ocean s mane
And play familiar with his hoary locks,"

could at least converse, by the touch of the wires, with the man of the ocean. *He had no old opinions to give up and no new ones to advance* in regard to the public lands. He never had said that the opening of Nagshead by the General Government was unconstitutional. In Congress he had voted against what he considered wild and unconstitutional schemes of internal improvements by the General Government, which proposed to clear out rivers and make other improvements local in their character.

Mr. Cherry interrupted by asking Mr. D. if he would have voted for the bill known as the river and harbor bill, if he had been in Congress during the last session.

Mr. D. replied that he would not, as he believed the bill contained some unconstitutional features. He objected to the 1st resolution offered by the gentleman from Wake, because he (Mr. D.) wanted Nagshead opened by the money of the General Government, and not to have it done by appropriating any portion of our share of the public lands. For then, if under the contingency provided for in his 2nd resolution we claim our share of the lands, they would deduct the 500,000 acres. Another objection was that any lands belonging to North Carolina and lying in another State, might be taxed so exorbitantly as to compel us to sell them at a price even far below their real value. He understood that Nagshead had been surveyed, and that the opening of it was practicable, at a cost of about $900,000. An appropriation of such a sum, in connexion with other schemes costing from one to two and three hundred thousand dollars, could not be carried through Congress, and he was in favor of it as a separate and distinct proposition. He was in favor of striking out the alternative—"or 500,000 acres of land"—in the 1st resolution. He had always understood it to be the policy of the democratic party that the public lands should be sold gradually and the proceeds become a part of the revenue of the government, to help pay its expenses. He was still in favor of that policy; but if it was to become the settled policy of Congress *to give away the lands to the new States*, then he presumed all, whigs and democrats, would protest and demand North Carolina's share of the public domain; but he had faith that Gen. Pierce would discountenance a wasteful giving away of the lands.

Mr. Leach hoped that his resolutions would pass without any amendment. He had no objection to an additional resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to endeavor to get an appropriation of money to open Nagshead. He called for a division of the question—first on striking out.

Mr. Philips, of Orange, contended that if it was unconstitutional to divide the proceeds of the public lands, it was equally unconstitutional to divide the lands themselves, and expressed the belief that Gen. Pierce, in accordance with the platform of the Democratic convention, would veto any bill for dividing either the proceeds or the lands among the States. He did not see how any democrat, endorsing that platform, could vote for any such distribution.

Mr. Saunders said the gentleman from Orange, should be satisfied if he (Mr. S.) voted for any such distribution, and should leave him to keep his own conscience, as he could give the vote without any conscientious scruples.

Mr. Miller, of Caldwell, moved to lay the resolutions on the table and make them the order of the day for Monday next, which did not prevail.

Mr. Dobbin moved to strike out "or 500,000 acres of land" in the first resolution, which prevailed.

He then moved to strike out a portion of the 2nd resolution, which did not prevail.

Mr. Avery, of Burke, moved to amend the amendment by providing that the public lands should be preserved as the property of the General Government until the national debt was paid, and then the proceeds be divided among the States.

Mr. A. said he would sooner vote for a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands than of the lands themselves; but would resist all propositions to vote away such lands until the public debt was paid. Then he would go for depositing the proceeds with the States.

Mr. Leach asked if Mr. A. thought the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands unconstitutional.

Mr. A. said he had ever maintained that it was not constitutional. The lands assigned to North Carolina might not be worth $100,000.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, asked if the public lands did not cost more than they brought into the treasury.

Mr. A. said he was willing to concede that fact, and it then followed that the subject of dividing the proceeds among the States was all humbug; and if the General Government could not so manage the lands as to render them profitable, could North Carolina do it? he believed, with the gentleman from Orange, that Gen. Pierce would veto any such distribution bill.

Mr. Strange, of New Hanover, said there was a material difference between the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands and of the lands themselves. The proceeds, once paid into the treasury, could not be distinguished from moneys derived from other sources. He had confidence in Gen. Pierce that he would veto any bill to distribute the proceeds.

Mr. Wiley, of Guilford, moved to adjourn, but withdrew it for Mr. Spruill to offer a resolution tendering the use of the Hall to the friends of Internal Improvement to-night, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cherry, a communication from the Treasurer was referred to the committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Avery the bill concerning the Cape Fear and Deep river navigation company was made the special order for Tuesday next, and

The House adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, November 29, 1852.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a memorial from citizens of Guilford, praying the enactment of a law to protect the wool growing interest.

Mr. Woodfin, from the judiciary committee, reported the bill to regulate appeals to the Supreme and Superior Courts.

Mr. Woodfin, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill to amend the 53d section of the 34th chapter of the Revised Statutes, reported the same back, with recommendation that it pass.

Mr. Woodfin, from the same committee, reported back the bill to "protect the good citizens of the State against the liquor traffic," and recommended its rejection.

Mr. Woodfin, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill to amend the 1st section of the 20th chapter of Revised Statutes, reported the same back, with recommendation that it be rejected.

Mr. Watson, from the committee on propositions and grievances, to whom was referred the bill to emancipate James Holster, recommended that the bill do pass.

Mr. Watson, from the same committee, reported the bill to establish the county of Ruffin, and recommended its rejection.

Mr. Watson, from the same committee, reported back the bill to attach a portion of McDowell to Rutherford, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Watson, from the same committee, reported back the petition from citizens of Catawba, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Lillington, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred the bill making real estates assets, reported same back, with recommendation that it pass.

Mr. Richardson introduced a bill for the protection of timber on lands belonging to the Literary Board.

Mr. Gilmer, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred the bill to amend an act concerning the Supreme Court, reported the same back, and, on behalf of a majority of said committee, recommended its rejection.

Mr. Clark, from the committee on Corporations, reported back the bill to incorporate Franklinsville Manufacturing Company, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Clark, from same committee, reported back the bill to incorporate the Swift Creek Plankroad Company, with amendments.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill to incorporate the French Broad Turnpike company. Referred to committee on Internal Improvements.

Message received from the House of Commons, transmitting the report of the President of N. C. Railroad company, and the report of the President of the Institution for the Insane, with a proposition to print. Concurred in.

Mr. Richardson introduced a bill to pay the wardens of the poor in the different counties. [Bill authorizes the Superior Courts to pay.]

Mr. Bower introduced a bill to amend charter of Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike company.

Order of the day, being the bill to provide for a Superintendent of Common Schools; the bill was read the second time.

Mr. Brogden moved to amend, by adding a section, that at any future time the Legislature should have power to repeal the bill! On which, he called for the yeas and nays—which resulted, yeas 8, nays 40!

Question then occurring on the passage of the bill,

Mr. Cunningham addressed the Senate at length, in favor of the passage of the bill. He urged the appointment of a Superintendent, upon the score of economy—that the State laid out a large sum annually for School purposes, and should have an overseer to look after its disposition. It was necessary; an Agent should be appointed to report the condition of the schools, and thus give us light on the subject.

He argued, that the sum of $1,500, which is proposed to be paid the Superintendent, was insignificant, and would cost his county about *forty-eight cents*. In view of this fact, and the good to result from the services of a Superintendent, he was not disposed to "strain at a gnat," and swallow a "Giraffe"! He should vote for the bill.

Mr. Brogden opposed the bill—present law provided for Common Schools, to his mind, amply. And upon the passage of the bill, he called for the yeas and nays; which resulted, yeas 30, nays 18. So the bill passed its 2nd reading.

Mr. Bynum introduced a bill authorizing the business of Banking. [The bill provides that any person or association of persons desirous of engaging in the businesss of Banking, shall deposite *United States stocks or stocks of the State of North Carolina*, not less in amount than $25,000, nor more than $500,000; and upon making such deposite, the Comptroller shall give to such person bank notes, in blank to the amount of said stocks so deposited, countersigned by the Comptroller and registered. Stockholders to be responsible to the amount of their stock, and stockholders to give security in one fourth the amount of stock deposited before the banking is commenced. The bill to extend to no corporation engaged in any other species of business. There are various other provisions for securing the redemption of the notes issued.]

Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill to repeal an act to alter the line between Bumcombe and Henderson.

First reading of a Bill.

Bill to establish the line between Gaston and Lincoln counties. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Second reading of Bills.

Bill to incorporate the Lumberton and Cape Fear Plank Road Company. Passed.

Bill to regulate inspection of timber at Wilmington, and for other purposes. Laid on the table.

Bill specifying what persons shall intermarry. Passed; and rules suspended, passed third reading.

Bill to incorporate the Chapel Hill and Durhamsville Plank Road Company. Passed.

Bill prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors to free persons of color. Laid on the table.

Bill to amend an act concerning Common Schools.

Bill regulating the salary of Attorney General, and for other purposes. Laid on the table, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

Bill to alter the line of Madison county. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Bill to allow the Sheriff of Lincoln to collect arrears of taxes due him. Rej[illegible]

Bill for the be[illegible]sation of Constables. Rejected.

Mr. Wood[illegible] a bill to incorporate the North Carolina State Agricultural Society.

Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1852.

On motion of Mr. Spruill, of Bertie, the resolutions on the public lands were postponed until 11 o'clock to-day, and the bill to incorporate the bank of Roanoke, at Plymouth, was taken up, and passed its 3d reading.

Committee on Enrolled Bills: Messrs. W. S. Harris, Cherry, J. F. Lyon, Webb and Russel.

Mr. Miller, of Caldwell, offered a resolution that the members of the House be allowed to finish their conversations, and that they then proceed to business. Lies over under rule.

Mr. Smith, of Halifax, from the select committee to which was referred the bill to incorporate the Roanoke and Meherring connexion company, reported the same with an amendment and recommended its passage. Amendment adopted and bill passed its 2nd reading.

Communication received from the directors of the Lunatic Asylum. Sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

Report of the president and directors of the N. C. Railroad read and sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

Mr. Avery, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill to incorporate the North Carolina and Tennessee railroad company, which, on his motion was laid on the table and made the special order for to-morrow, 1 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Love, of Haywood, the bill to repeal Jackson county was taken up upon its second reading, the question being on Mr. Love's amendment to strike out the repealing bill and insert a supplemental bill to organize the county.

The hour of 11 having arrived the Speaker announced the resolutions on the public lands as the special order.

Mr. Love moved to lay them on the table, which did not prevail.

Mr. Avery, with leave of the House, withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Cotten, of Chatham, addressed the House, declaring that the public lands should be sold by Congress, and the proceeds applied to assist in defraying the expenses of the government, thereby keeping taxes off the people; but as the new States had been getting appropriations of land he was for North Carolina's having a share. He should support the resolutions offered by Mr. Leach.

The question being on striking out Mr. Leach's Resolutions to insert Gen. Saunders' Resolutions, the vote stood as folllows:

YEAS: Messrs. Allen, Avery, Barrett, Black, Bryant, Bynum of Northampton, Byrd, Chesnut, Corbett, Dobbin, Dobson, Dortch, Dunn, Ellis, Fonville, George, Hawkins, Herring, Hill of Caswell, Hill of Duplin, Jarvis, Lander, Lockhart, Long of Caswell, Lyon of Orange, Martin, Mooring, Munday, Norfleet, Pegram, Reid of Duplin, Reid of Rockingham, Rives, Russell, Saunders of Wake, Sauls, Scales, Sherrill, Strange, Sutton, Walton, Ward, Wheeler and Wilder—43.

NAYS: Messrs. Adams, Albertson, Alford, Amis, Barco, Blow, Brooks, Bynum of Chatham, Caldwell of Guilford, Calloway, Carmichael, Cherry, Cook, Cotten, Daniel, Dargan, Erwin, Eure, Fagg, Furr, Gaither, Godwin, Gwynn, Harris of Cabarrus, Harris of Davidson, Holeman, Johnson, Jones, Leach, Long of Randolph, Lowry, Marshall, Matthews, Miller, McDugald, McIntyre, Perry, Perkins, Phelps, Phillips, Puryear, Sanders of Johnston, Shimpock, Simons, Smith, Spruill, Stiles, Stubbs, Teague, Thornburgh, Tolson, Trexler, Tripp, Turner of Iredell, Turner of Orange, Watters, Waugh, Webb, Whitehurst, Willians of Greene, Wiley, Wood and Wynne—63.

Mr. Saunders offered an amendment providing for a fair and equitable distribution of the lands, or the proceeds thereof as deposite, to be applied as the Legislature may direct; which was rejected.

Mr. Strange offered an amendment to *instruct* our Senators and request our Representatives; which was rejected—yeas 52, nays 57.

Mr. Smith offered an amendment to the 2nd resolution, by inserting "or the proceeds thereof," which was accepted by Mr. Leach.

Mr. Saunders called for a division of the question, and the vote was first taken on so much of the resolutions as relate to the distribution of the lands themselves, which passed, yeas 76, nays 32.

The vote was then taken on that portion which relates to a division of the proceeds, which passed, yeas 64, nays 45.

Mr. Love moved to adjourn, which was not agreed to.

Mr. Tolson to take a recess until 3½ o'clock, which did not prevail.

The House then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

[The Yeas and Nays upon other motions made today, will be given in our next.]

REMARKS OF DR. SHAW,

OF CURRITUCK.

Delivered in the Senate, on Wednesday, the 24th November, on the bill to repeal an act entitled an act to prevent the passage of fish at inlets on the sea coast of North Carolina.

The question being on the passage of the bill, its second reading,

Mr. Shaw said, in substance, that this was a subject of the greatest importance to a large number of the people of the county of Currituck; and he called the attention of the Senate to the circumstances under which the law of 1850, which is now proposed to be repealed, was passed; it was called up just at the heels of the session, after a number of the members had gone home, and was rushed through without examination or discussion. He further remarked, that it was based upon the mistaken idea that fishing at or near the inlets, turned the fish back. Such, he said, was not the case; owing to the strength of the current, fishing at the inlets for a longer period than two or three hours in twenty-four, just at the turn of the tides, was altogether impossible—they were frequently prevented from fishing at all by the high winds, for a week at a time. The inlets, continued Mr. S., were a mile and upwards in width, while the longest seins used only measured from one hundred to one hundred and forty yards in length; and the quantity of fish taken at the large fisheries, for whose benefit the law of 1850 had been passed, had not increased since the passage of that law. That the immense number of nets spoken of by the gentleman from Washington, were shad nets set in all cases far out in the Sound, and were not reached by the law of 1850.

The law, said Mr. S., was wrong in principle—it was an approximation to the game laws of Europe—and he doubted the expediency of legislating at all upon the subject; that the law of 1850, was legislating for the *strong* against the *weak*—it was saying to those who were in the habit of fishing at the inlets and upon the coast, who were generally poor men, almost entirely dependent upon that occupation for their own support, that they should not fish at all at the places specified in order that you might swell the profits of the large fisheries upon the Albemarle and its tributaries—and that while you permitted these mammoth seins (some of them two or three thousand yards long,) to be hauled day and night, (not even laying by on the Sabbath) you would deny to these fishermen, upon your coast, the privilege of dragging these little nets upon their own shores!

He hoped the Senate was not prepared to sanction any such principle.

He asked if the principle upon which the law of 1850 was based, were carried out, where would it stop? If, to benefit the fisheries upon the Albemarle, we say to the fishermen upon our coast, they shall not fish at all, with equal right can they who have fisheries at the mouths of the North, the Chowan and other rivers say, that for their benefit those upon the Sound should be stopped; and, carrying out the principle still further, we might with equal justice be called upon to prohibit all except those highest up the various streams. He hoped the law would be repealed.

"I STILL LIVE."

Hon. Edward Everett thus closed an eloquent panegyric on Daniel Webster, delivered in Faneuil Hall:

"Among the many memorable words which fell from the lips of our friend just before they were closed forever, the most remarkable are those which my friend Hilliard has just quoted—"I STILL LIVE." They attest the serene composure of his mind, the Christian heroism with which he was able to turn his consciousness in upon itself, and explore, step by step, the dark passages, [dark to us, but to him, we trust, already lighted from above,] which connects this world with the world to come. But I know not, Mr. Chairman, what words could have been better chosen to express his relation to the world he was leaving—"I still live." This poor dust is just returning to the dust from which it was taken; but I feel that I live in the affections of the people to whose service I have consecrated my days. I still live. The icy hand of death is already laid on my heart, but I still live in those words of counsel which I have uttered to my fellow-citizens, and which I now leave them as the last request of a dying friend.

Mr. Chairman, in the long and honored career of our lamented friend, there are efforts and triumphs which will hereafter fill one of the brightest pages in our history. But I greatly err if the closing scene—the height of the religious sublime—does not, in the judgment of other days, far transcend in interest the brightest exploits of public life. Within that darkened chamber at Marshfield was witnessed a scene of which we shall not readily find the parallel. The serenity with which he stood in the presence of the King of Terrors without trepidation or flutter for hours and days of expectation; the thoughtfulness for the public business when the sands were so nearly run out: the hospitable care for the reception of the friends who came to Marshfield; that affectionate and solemn leave, separately taken, name by name, of wife and children, and kindred, and friends and family, down to the humblest member of the household; the designation of the coming day, then near at hand, when "all that is mortal of Daniel Webster, would cease to exist!" the dimly recollected strains of the funeral poetry of Gray, the last faint flash of the soaring intellect; the feebly murmured words of the Holy Writ repeated from the lips of the good physician, who, when all the resources of human art had been exhausted, had a drop of spiritual balm for the parting soul; the clasped hands; the dying prayers; Oh! my fellow-citizens, this is a consummation over which tears of pious sympathy will be shed, ages after the glories of the forum and the Senate are forgotten:

"His sufferings ended with the day,
Yet lived he at its close;
And breathed the long, long night away,
In statue-like repose.

But ere the sun, in all his haste,
Illumined the Eastern skies,
He passed through glory's morning gate,
And walked in paradise."

THE HOME OF MY BOYHOOD.

BY TENELLA.

The home of my boyhood, my own country home,
I love it, I love it wherever I roam,
Tho' long since my foot on its threshold was prest,
'Neath the roof of the homestead in spirit I rest,
While mem'ry recalls all its beauties to me,
And tints with her pencil the picture I see.

There stands the old barn where in childhood I played,
The forest where oft with my brothers I strayed;
There lies the green meadow, where on the fresh hay
The long days of summer passed swiftly away;
There babbles the brook, as refreshing and cool
As when on its borders I loitered from school.

There wave the green oaks, in the depth of whose shade
The forms of my father and mother are laid;
But vain is the effort to think of them there,
My dear gentle mother is in her arm chair,
While hearty and hale in the autumn of life,
My father is sitting beside "the auld wife."

Time softens the picture I look upon now,
And few are the snow-flakes that rest on each brow,
While round the old hearth-stone my brothers all stand,
E'er death on the fairest had laid his cold hand;
One sister I see thro' the vista of years,
But the glass of my mem'ry is darkened with tears.

In the evening of life these scenes of my youth
Come back to my mind with their freshness and truth,
As stars that are hid by the light of the sun,
Shine bright when his course in the heavens is run;
Then I look to the future for comfort and cheer,
Now hope has departed and mem'ry is dear.

All, all have gone from me, the fair and the brave,
And lonely I stand on the brink of the grave,
Where the wife of my youth, her babe on her breast,
My brothers and sisters have gone to their rest;
Not one in the homestead my coming shall greet
Of those who were wont round its hearthstone to meet.

One only desire still lives in my heart,
To see that old homestead before I depart,
To stand by the grave where my mother is laid,
And point out the spot where my own shall be made,
And in the old house where I first drew my breath,
Sit quietly down till the coming of death.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1852.

THE LEGISLATURE.

On Monday the Senate, by a vote of 30 to 18, passed the engrossed *bill* from the Commons providing for a State Superintendent of Common Schools. The bill will no doubt become a law. In the House, on the same day, after some debate, Mr. Leach's land Resolutions passed their second reading. The two Houses did not vote on Monday for Senator.

It appears to be generally understood that a new Judicial Circuit will be created, and in that event an additional Judge and Solicitor will be necessary. The following officers are yet to be elected: Supreme Court Judge, Senator, three Solicitors, Attorney General, Treasurer, Comptroller, one Superior Court Judge and a Solicitor, if a new Circuit should be established, and a Superintendent of Common Schools in case the above mentioned bill should become a law.

No discussions have yet taken place in the two Houses on the Congressional and Senatorial Districts; and nothing has yet been done on the subject of the revenue.

A number of private bills have been passed, but as yet no important measures have been finally acted on.

See proceedings.

DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE.

There was quite an animated discussion in the House of Commons, on Saturday last, on the subject of the public lands, Nagshead, and internal improvements by the General Government, in which Mr. Leach, Gen. Saunders, Mr. Bynum, Mr. Dobbin, Mr. Avery, and Mr. Strange took part.

It is not our purpose to attempt to report these gentlemen—the reader will find in our regular proceedings a sketch of the positions they occupied in the discussion.

Mr. Dobbin—the nominee of the Democratic party for Senator—bore himself on the occasion with his accustomed clearness and frankness. It was evident that he did not seek an opportunity for announcing his views; and it was equally evident, when it seemed to be expected by a portion of the House that he would speak, that he had no disposition to shrink from the responsibilities imposed by his position as one of the people's representatives. He met the various questions in a manner which won for him additional respect. He stated, in the commencement of his remarks, that he had no new opinions to advance, and no old ones to take back; and he then proceeded to state and to illustrate what he conceived to be the Democratic doctrines as applicable to the questions under consideration. By these doctrines he had heretofore stood, and by them he expected still to stand.

During his remarks a question was propounded to him by a prominent Whig, [Mr. Cherry,] which he promptly answered. His answer was worthy of the position assigned him by the party. He did not agree with Mr. Cherry, and he told him so. Indeed, the meaning and substance of his remarks, so far as they wore a political aspect, appeared to be this: Gentlemen, I have been voted for for Senator. It is a high place—a dazzling prize even to the most ambitious; but if I am to be your choice I must still be what I was—I shall neither make new issues nor pledge myself to new issues or new views. We confess we expected just such a course from Mr. Dobbin when he rose to address the House; and we were not disappointed.

Let no one say that these statesments are intended as reflections on him. We have neither spoken unkindly of those who are standing out against the nominee, nor impeached motives; but we must insist, at every hazard, on doing simple justice to that nominee by making known his position and his bearing to the Democracy of the State. The crisis is a most important one. Much, very much depends upon the action of the party in this matter; and in times like these, the only safe and sure guiding-star is that of *principle*. Let us go where *principles* lead, and when they cease to lead let us cease to follow.

☞ We hear from all quarters the voice of the Democracy, urging the election of Mr. Dobbin to the Senate. The Democratic press of this State is unanimous upon the subject; while the Democratic presses of other States have hailed his nomination with much satisfaction, and are predicting for him a brilliant career in the Senate. We sincerely trust that our friends in the two Houses, who have been voting for other gentlemen, will at once come forward and put an end to the present state of things. They have expressed their personal preferences, and have, in addition, no doubt fully tested the strength of their favorites; and to stand out now is not only to resist the wish of the majority, but to contribute to increase the chances of disorganization and defeat. Our opponents are watching our divisions, and they will profit by them, as we all know, on the first opportunity.

There are many observations which we might submit upon the present condition of things, but we forbear. Of one thing, however, our friends may rest assured—the Democracy of the State expect to see Mr. Dobbin, who is the regular nominee of the party, elected to the Senate; and if, as the result of existing divisions, a Whig should be chosen, that Democracy will hold to a strict accountability all who shall have been instrumental in producing such result.

☞ We have read with much satisfaction the Report of Mr. Treasurer Courts to the present Legislature, for the fiscal year ending November 1st, 1852. We shall endeavor to make room in our next for the greater portion of this document.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

We present below, as we promised to do in our last, the letter of Mr. Buchanan, while Secretary of State, to Gen. Saunders, in relation to the purchase of Cuba; and in our next we shall give Gen. Saunders' letters in reply:

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Saunders.—[EXTRACT.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 17, 1848.

SIR: By direction of the President, I now call your attention to the present condition and future prospects of Cuba. The fate of this island must ever be deeply interesting to the people of the United States. We are content that it shall continue to be a colony of Spain. Whilst in her possession we have nothing to apprehend. Besides, we are bound to her by the ties of ancient friendship, and we sincerely desire to render these perpetual.

But we can never consent that this island shall become a colony of any other European Power. In the possession of Great Britain, or any strong naval Power, it might prove ruinous both to our domestic and foreign commerce, and even endanger the union of the States. The highest and first duty of every independent nation is to provide for its own safety; and, acting upon this principle, we should be compelled to resist the acquisition of Cuba by any powerful maritime State, with all the means which Providence has placed at our command.

Cuba is almost within sight of the coast of Florida, situated between that State and the peninsula of Yucatan, and possessing the deep, capacious, and impregnably fortified harbor of the Havana. If this island were under the dominion of Great Britain, she could command both the inlets to the Gulf of Mexico. She would thus be enabled, in time of war, effectively to blockade the mouth of the Mississippi, and to deprive all the Western States of this Union, as well as those within the gulf, teeming as they are with an industrious and enterprising population, of a foreign market for their immense productions. But this is not the worst: she could also destroy the commerce by sea between our ports on the gulf and our Atlantic ports, a commerce of nearly as great a value as the whole of our foreign trade. Is there any reason to believe that Great Britain desires to acquire the island of Cuba? We know that it has been her uniform policy, throughout her past history, to seize upon every valuable commercial point throughout the world, whenever circumstances have placed this in her power. And what point so valuable as the Island of Cuba?

The United States are the chief commercial rival of Great Britain; our tonnage at the present moment is nearly equal to hers, and it will be greater, within a brief period, if nothing should occur to arrest our progress. Of what vast importance would it, then, be to her to obtain the possession of an island from which she could at any time destroy a very large portion both of our foreign and coasting trade? Besides, she well knows that if Cuba were in our possession, her West India islands would be rendered comparatively valueless. From the extent and fertility of this island, and from the energy and industry of our people, we should soon be able to supply the markets of the world with tropical productions, at a cheaper rate than these could be raised in any of her possessions. * * * * *

But let me present another view of the subject. If Cuba were annexed to the United States, we should not only be relieved from the apprehensions which we can never cease to feel for our own safety and the security of our commerce, whilst it shall remain in its present condition, but human foresight cannot anticipate the beneficial consequences which would result to every portion of our Union.

This can never become a local question. With suitable fortifications at the Tortugas, and in possession of the strongly fortified harbor of Havana as a naval station on the opposite coast of Cuba, we could command the outlet of the Gulf of Mexico, between the peninsula of Florida and that island. This would afford ample security both to the foreign and coasting trade of the Western and Southern States, which seek a market for their surplus productions through the ports on the gulf.

2. Under the government of the United States, Cuba would become the richest and most fertile island, of the same extent, throughout the world. According to McGregor's Commercial Regulations and his Commercial Statistics, "in 1830, of the 468,523 caballeras of thirty-two English acres of land which compose the whole territory, 38,276 were under sugar, coffee, tobacco, garden and fruit cultivation, and 9,734 in grazing grounds and in unfelled woods, belonging to sugar and coffee estates." It thus appears that in 1830 less than one twelfth of the whole island was under cultivation. The same author says: "We have no accounts of the present extent of cultivation in Cuba; but by comparing the value of exportable produce in 1830 with that of 1842, and by various estimates, we consider it probable that the lands under sugar, coffee, tobacco and gardens may fairly be estimated at 54,000 caballeras, or 1,728,000 acres." According to this estimate, between one-eighth and one-ninth only of the whole island was under cultivation in 1842. The author proceeds: "If we compare this extent with the remaining vast area of the fertile soils of Cuba which are still uncultivated, and the produce which the whole island at present yields, it can scarcely be an exageration to say that Europe might draw as much coffee and sugar from Cuba alone as the quantity already consumed." Mr. McGregor states the aggregate population of Cuba in the year 1841 to have been only 1,007,624; but from the data which have just been presented, it may fairly be inferred that the island is capable of sustaining in comfort a population of ten millions of inhabitants. Were Cuba a portion of the United States, it would be difficult to estimate the amount of breadstuffs, rice, cotton, and other agricultural as well as manufacturing and mechanical productions; of lumber, of the produce of our fisheries, and of other articles which would find a market in that island, in exchange for their coffee, sugar, tobacco, and other productions. This would go on increasing with the increase of its population and the development of its resources, and all portions of the Union would be benefited by the trade.

Desirable, however, as the possession of this island may be to the United States, we would not acquire it except by the free will of Spain. Any acquisition not sanctioned by justice and honor would be too dearly purchased. While such is the determination of the President, it is supposed that the present relations between Cuba and Spain might incline the Spanish Government to cede the island to the United States, upon the payment of a fair and full consideration. We have received information from various sources, both official and unofficial, that among the Creoles of Cuba there has long existed a deep rooted hostility to Spanish dominion. The revolutions which are rapidly succeeding each other throughout the world have inspired the Cubans with an ardent and irrepressible desire to achieve their independence. Indeed, we are informed by the Consul of the United States at Havana that "there appears every probability that the island will soon be in a state of civil war." He also states that "efforts are now being made to raise money for that purpose in the United States, and there will be attempts to induce a few of the volunteer regiments now in Mexico to obtain their discharge and join the revolution."

I need scarcely inform you that the Government of the United States has had no agency whatever in exciting the spirit of disaffection among the Cubans. Very far from it. A short time after we received this information from our consul, I addressed a despatch to him, of which I transmit you a copy, dated on the 9th instant, from which you will perceive that I have warned him to keep a watchful guard both upon his words and actions, so as to avoid even the least suspicion that he had encouraged the Cubans to rise in insurrection against the Spanish Government. I stated also that the relations between Spain and the United States had long been of the most friendly character, and both honor and duty required that we should take no part in the struggle which he seemed to think was impending. I informed him that it would certainly become the duty of this Government to use all proper means to prevent any of our volunteer regiments now in Mexico from violating the neutrality of the country by joining in the proposed civil war of the Cubans against Spain. Since the date of my despatch to him, this duty has been performed. The Secretary of War, by command of the President, on the day following, (June 10,) addressed an order to our commanding general in Mexico, and also to the officer having charge of the embarkation of our troops at Vera Cruz, (of which I transmit you a copy,) directing each of them to use all proper measures to counteract any such plan, if one should be on foot, and instructing them to "give orders that the transports on which the troops may embark proceed directly to the United States, and in no event to touch at any place in Cuba." The consul, in his despatch to me, also stated that, if the revolution is attempted and succeeds, immediate application would be made to the United States for annexation; but he did not seem to think that it would be successful, and probably would not be undertaken without the aid of American troops. To this portion of the despatch I replied—knowing the ardent desire of the Cubans to be annexed to our Union—that I thought it would not be "difficult to predict that an unsuccessful rising would delay, if it should not defeat the annexation of the island to the United States," and I assured him that the aid of our volunteer troops could not be obtained.

Thus you will perceive with what scrupulous fidelity we have performed the duties of neutrality and friendship towards Spain. It is our anxious hope that a rising may not be attempted in Cuba; but if this should unfortunately occur, the Government of the United States will have performed their whole duty towards a friendly Power.

Should the Government of Spain feel disposed to part with the island of Cuba, the question, what should we offer for it? would then arise. In deciding this question, it will be important to ascertain, 1st. What nett revenue it yields at the present moment to the royal treasury, after deducting all the expenditure incurred on its account; and, 2d. What nett revenue would it yield to the Government of the United States in its present condition?

The first inquiry I have no means of answering with accuracy. McCulloch, in his Gazetteer, states "that the whole revenue of the island, at an average of five years ending with 1837, amounted to $8,945,581 per year;" and it is stated in Hunt's Merchants Magazine for October, 1845, that the revenue for the year 1844 amounted to $10,490,252,87½. Since 1844 we have no information on the subject in the Department upon which reliance can be placed. Mr. Calderon informs me that the Spanish treasury at Madrid have never received from Cuba in any one year a sum exceeding $2,000,000. In answer to an inquiry, how the remainder of the revenue was expended, he stated that it was appropriated to defray the expense of its colonial government, and to pay and support the troops and maintain the vessels of war necessary for its defence and security.

It will occur to you that if Spain should cede Cuba to the United States, she would at once relieve herself from a great part, if not the whole, of this civil, military, and naval expenditure. In this view of the subject, it would seem that the sum of $50,000,000 would be an ample pecuniary indemnity to Spain for the loss of the island.

2. What nett revenue would it yield to the Government of the United States at the present moment?

In estimating the amount of this revenue, we must mainly rely upon two sources—duties on imports, and the proceeds of the public lands.

Of the average revenue of $8,945,581 for the five years ending with 1837, McCulloch states that "the maritime duties formed 61 per cent.; the internal taxes 22½ per cent.; the ecclesiastical deductions 1½ per cent.; the personal deductions 2½ per cent.; the miscellaneous revenues 2½ per cent.; and the casual revenues 10½ per cent." Now, it is manifest that if Cuba were in the possession of the United States, the people would be relieved from the greater part if not the whole of these contributions, with the exception maritime duties. Besides, a considerable proportion of of these maritime duties are levied upon exports which the constitution of the United States would forbid.

But the important inquiry on this branch of the subject is, what amount of duties could we collect in the island? and this must depend upon the amount of the imports.

This we can ascertain for many years up, till 1844 inclusive, from the tables published annually by the Intendentes of the island. The following tabular statement, extracted from Hunt's Magazine, is doubtless correct:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1840	$24,700,189 31¼	$25,941,783 37½
1841	25,081,408 50	26,774,614 56½
1842	24,637,527 25	26,684,701 00
1843	23,422,096 43¾	25,029,792 62½
1844	25,056,231 06½	25,426,591 18¾

Admitting that these imports have increased to twenty-six millons of dollars since 1844, and estimating the average rate of our duties under the existing tariff at 25 per cent., which the Secretary of the Treasury informs me is correct with in a small fraction, the revenue from imports would amount to $6,500,000; but from this sum must be deducted that portion of it which arises from productions of the United States imported into Cuba. The total value of these during the year ending the 30th June, 1846, according to the books of our custom-house, was $4,713,966. Estimating for their increased value at the custom houses in Cuba, in consequence of freight and other charges, it would approximate the truth to state that one-fifth of the imports into Cuba consists of American productions. Then, in order to show what revenue we would derive from imports into Cuba, we must deduct one-fifth from $6,500,000, and the balance remaining $5,200,000, would be the amount.

It may be remarked, however, that our acquisition of the island would doubtlessly considerably increase the annual military and naval expenditures of the United States. But these calculations all refer to Cuba in its present condition. Were it a possession of the United States, its population and industry, and consequently its exports, would rapidly increase, and produce proportionally increased imports. Indeed, it is highly probable that during the very first year the duties would amount to a sum not less than $6,000,000.

In regard to the quantity of public lands still remaining in Cuba, the Department does not possess accurate information. From all that we have learned, it is believed that the crown of Spain has already granted by far the greater portion of the whole territory of the island to individuals. We need not, therefore, calculate upon deriving much revenue from this source. Upon the whole, the President would not hesitate to stipulate for the payment of ——, in convenient instalments, for a cession of the island of Cuba, if it could not be procured for a less sum.

The apprehensions which existed for many years after the origin of this Government, that the extension of our federal system would endanger the Union, seem to have passed away. Experience has proved that this system of confederated republics, under which the Federal Government has charge of interests common to the whole, whilst local governments watch over the concerns of the respective States, is capable of, almost indefinite extension, with increasing strength. This, however, is always subject to the qualification that the mass of the population must be of our own race, or must have been educated in the school of civil and religious liberty. With this qualification, the more we increase the number of confederated States, the greater will be the strength and security of the Union, because the more dependent for their mutual interests will the several parts be upon the whole, and the whole upon the several parts. It is true that of the 418,291 white inhabitants which Cuba contained in 1841, a very large proportion is of the Spanish race; still, many of our citizens have settled on the island, and some of them are large holders of property. Under our Government it would speedily be *Americanized*, as Louisiana has been. Within the boundaries of such a federal system alone can a trade exempt from duties and absolutely free be enjoyed. With the possession of Cuba we should have throughout the Union a free trade on a more extended scale than any which the world has ever witnessed, arousing an energy and activity of competition which would result in a most rapid improvement in all that contributes to the welfare and happiness of the human race. What State would forego the advantages of this vast free trade with all her sisters, and place herself in lonely isolation? But the acquisition of Cuba would greatly strengthen our bond of union. Its possession would secure to all the States within the valley of the Mississippi and Gulf of Mexico free access to the ocean; but this security could only be preserved whilst the ship-building and navigating States of the Atlantic shall furnish a navy sufficient to keep open the outlets from the gulf to the ocean. Cuba, justly appreciating the advantages of annexation, is now ready to rush into our arms. Once admitted, she would be entirely dependent for her prosperity, and even existence, upon her connexion with the Union, whilst the rapidly increasing trade between her and other States would shed its blessings and its benefits over the whole. Such a state of mutual dependence, resulting from the very nature of things, the world has never witnessed. This is what will ensure the perpetuity of our Union.

With all these considerations in view, the President believes that the crisis has arrived when an effort should be made to purchase the island of Cuba from Spain, and he has determined to entrust you with the performance of this most delicate and important duty. The attempt should be made, in the first instance, in a confidential conversation with the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs; a written offer might produce an absolute refusal in writing, which would embarrass us hereafter in the acquisition of the island. Besides, from the incessant changes in the Spanish cabinet and policy, our desire to make the purchase might thus be made known in an official form to foreign Governments, and arouse their jealousy and active opposition. Indeed, even if the present Cabinet should think favorably of the proposition, they might be greatly embarrassed by having it placed on record; for in that event it would almost certainly, through some channel, reach the opposition and become the subject of discussion in the Cortes. Such delicate negotiations, at least in their incipient stages, ought always to be conducted in confidential conversation, and with the utmost secrecy and dispatch.

At your interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs you might introduce the subject by referring to the present distracted condition of Cuba, and the danger which exists that the population will make an attempt to accomplish a revolution. This must be well known to the Spanish Government. In order to convince him of the good faith and friendship towards Spain with which this Government has acted, you might read to him the first part of my despatch to General Campbell, and the order issued by the Secretary of War to the Commanding General in Mexico, and to the officer having charge of the embarkation of our troops at Vera Cruz. You may then touch delicately upon the danger that Spain may lose Cuba by a revolution in the island, or that it may be wrested from her by Great Britain, should a rupture take place between the two countries arising out of the dismissal of Sir Henry Bulwer, and be retained to pay the Spanish debt due to the British bondholders. You might assure him that, whilst this Government is entirely satisfied that Cuba shall remain under the dominion of Spain, we should in any event resist its acquisition by any other nation. And, finally, you might inform him that, under all these circumstances, the President had arrived at the conclusion that Spain might be willing to transfer the island to the United States for a fair and full consideration. You might cite as a precedent the cession of Louisiana to this country by Napoleon, under somewhat similar circumstances, when he was at the zenith of his power and glory. I have merely presented these topics in their natural order, and you can fill up the outline from the information communicated in this despatch, as well as from your own knowledge of the subject. Should the Minister for Foreign Affairs lend a favorable ear to your proposition, then the question of the consideration to be paid would arise, and you have been furnished with information in this despatch which will enable you to discuss that question. In justice to Mr. Calderon, I ought here to observe that, whilst giving me the information before stated in regard to the nett amount of revenue from Cuba which reached Old Spain, he had not then, and has not now, the most remote idea of our intention to make an attempt to purchase the island.

The President would be willing to stipulate for the payment of one hundred millions of dollars. This, however, is the maximum price; and if Spain should be willing to sell, you will use your best efforts to purchase it at a rate as much below that sum as practicable. In case you should be able to conclude a treaty, you may adopt as your model, so far as the same may be applicable, the two conventions of April 30, 1803, between France and the United States, for the sale and purchase of Louisiana. The seventh and eighth articles of the first of these conventions ought, if possible, to be omitted; still, if this, should be indispensable to the accomplishment of the object, articles similar to them may be retained.

I transmit you a full power to conclude such a treaty.

You will be careful to make a full and faithful report to this Department of all the conversations and proceedings on this subject between yourself and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs. Should you succeed in accomplishing the object, you will associate your name with a most important and beneficial measure for the glory and prosperity of your country.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS, Esq.

P. S. You will send your despatches on the subject of this despatch by a special messenger to our Consul at Liverpool, and draw upon the Department for the expense, unless you can transmit them by a trusty person. They may be directed to the President. You may probably have occasion, in relation to this subject, to use the cipher of the legation.

[No. 22.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 7, 1848.

SIR: With reference to the instructions to you of the 17th ultimo, (No. 21,) I will thank you to substitute the following paragraph for that beginning with the words, "In regard to the public lands of Cuba:"

In regard to the quantity of public lands still remaining in Cuba, the Department does not possess accurate information. From all that we have learned, it is believed that the Crown of Spain has already granted by far the greater portion of the whole territory of the island to individuals. We need not, therefore, calculate upon deriving much revenue from this source.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS, Esq.

☞ The Federal Court is in session in this City this week—Judge Wayne presiding. The Woodworth patent case will, we learn, probably come up for hearing. Able counsel are employed on both sides. The Hon. William A. Graham is in attendance as one of the counsel.

☞ The Electoral College of this State will assemble in the Senate Chamber to-day, to cast the vote of the State for President and Vice President.

THE GERMANTON SCHOOL. We take pleasure in referring the public to the advertisement of the Masonic Institute at Germanton. It will be perceived that the corps of teachers has been increased by the association of two others with the worthy Principal, under whose auspices the School had already achieved a high stand among the academic institutions of the country. Of the teacher last named in the advertisement, Mr. Shumate, we cannot speak, having no acquaintance; but judging from "the company he is in"—a criterion as reliable as it is ancient—he is qualified for his position. Mr. Smith, late of Rockingham, has been for some years known as the successor of his father, one of the most successful instructors of the past generation. The reputation of the son is worthy of the sire in the honorable vocation which he has *inherited*, and we doubt not he will creditably sustain himself in the new position which he has assumed.

It is gratifying to note the increasing usefulness of the Institute at Germanton, and the disposition of the public to bestow a liberal patronage. The desire of learning "grows with what it feeds on;" hence the handsome support given to an increasing number of institutions of this kind.

Greensborough Patriot.

TREASON. Hon. A. G. Penn, of Louisiana, has been a most indefatigable member of the National Democratic Committee, and has been active during the whole canvass; but the last Washington Union brings the intelligence that after nobly fighting the battle for Pierce, and after victory had crowned his efforts, he has gone over to *Scott*! The following is the announcement. *Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier.*

Married, on Monday morning, the 8th instant, at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. John C. Smith, the Hon. Alexander G. Penn, of Louisiana, to Mrs. Elizabeth C. Scott, of Washington.

The presidential electors in the several States of the Union meet at their respective State capitals on the first Wednesday in December, to cast their votes for President and Vice President of the United States. The record of these votes will then be sent, under seal, to the President of the United States Senate, at Washington; and on the second Wednesday of February next these records will be opened in the presence of both houses of Congress, and the result officially declared.

National Intelligencer, Nov. 24.

New Hampshire Senator.

CONCORD, Nov. 26. The House of Representatives this morning, selected Charles G. Atherton as its choice for United States Senator, in the room of John P. Hale, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. The Senate will undoubtedly concur in this choice at the afternoon session.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CONCORD, Nov. 26. The Senate has concurred with the House in the choice of Hon. Charles G. Atherton as United States Senator, to succeed John P. Hale.

The North Carolina Legislature are still balloting for a United States Senator. Mr. Dobbin, the late gifted and accomplished elector and stalwart democrat, leads. The Raleigh Standard hints at the indisposition of certain members to support Mr. Dobbin, and deplores the suicidal course; and well it may. No possible objection can be alleged against him, and no democrat can refuse to give him his vote except on considerations of personal dislike. Can't these be waived for the good of the party and the country? Let them do it and place Mr. Dobbin in the Senate. He would be an invaluable champion to his party and an ornament to his State.

Petersburg Democrat.

The North Carolina Legislature have, as yet, failed to elect a Senator of the United States. The Democrats have two majority—and Mr. Dobbin, the nominee of the caucus, is in every way qualified to honor the post—but he has failed to receive the united vote of the Democratic members.

Richmond Enquirer.

MARRIED.

On the 11th of November, near Chillicothe, Ohio, Mr. Joseph W. Thomas, formerly of Alamance county, N. C., to Miss Phebe A. Richey, of Ross county, Ohio.

The Huntress Sul-Malla!

Who moves so stately on Lumon, at the roar of the foamy waters? Her hair falls upon her heaving breast, white is her arm behind, as slow she bends the bow! Why dost thou wander in deserts, like a light through a cloudy field? The young Roes are panting by their secret rocks. Return thou daughter of Kings, the cloudy night is near!

It was the young branch of green Inishuna, Sul-Malla of blue eyes. She sent the bard from her rock to bid us to her feast. Amidst the song we sat down in Cluba's Echoing Hall; white moved the hands of Sul-Malla, on the trembling strings, half heard amidst the sound, was the name of the

Truly Fortunate and Far-Famed
Lottery Agents and Bankers,
PYFER & CO,
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

"There are deeds which should not pass away,
And names that must not wither, though the Earth
Forgets her Empires."

These lines the ill-fated Byron must have designed should apply to the bright deeds and undying name of the world-renowned and universally admitted "greatest of the great," of all earthly Prize Sellers,

The old Established and Popular
FAVORITES OF FORTUNE
PYFER & CO.
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Citizens of the Union! We here present to you the nucleus of the Brilliant Lotteries for December. One order may crown your wishes. Thousands are now rushing to this inexhaustible fountain of wealth, and the sanitary effect is witnessed in the Palaces of the Rich. The experience of every day teaches the vital necessity of wealth.

"O 'tis a sweet companion! Kind and true!
A man may trust it, when his father cheats him,
Brother, or friend or wife. O wonderous pelf,
That which makes all men false, is true itself."

Splendid Schemes for December, 1852.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. Dec.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages
1	$36,623 75 Nos	12 drawn	$10	$35 00
2	20,000 78 Nos	14 drawn	5	18 00
3	20,000 75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
4	38,000 78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
6	28,500 75 Nos	13 drawn	8	27 00
7	24,000 78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
8	37,500 75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
9	20,608 78 Nos	14 drawn	5	18 00
10	13,500 78 Nos	15 drawn	4	13 00
11	52,500 75 Nos	15 drawn	15	4? 00
13	25,000 78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
14	25,000 75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
15	35,000 78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
16	16,312 78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
17	20,000 75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
18	33,461 75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
20	26,000 78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
21	20,000 75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
22	30,909 78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
23	20,000 75 Nos	14 drawn	5	18 00
24	15,000 75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
25	60,000 78 Nos	13 drawn	20	75 00
27	30,000 75 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
28	17,716 78 Nos	16 drawn	5	15 00
29	35,000 75 Nos	14 drawn	10	30 00
30	18,000 78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
31	20,000 75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

EVERY DAY OUR LUCK INCREASES!

$20,000 sent to Perry County, Tennessee; $18,000 sent to South Carolina; $15,000 sent to South Carolina; $10,000 sent to Georgia; $25,000 sent to North Carolina; $12,000 sent to Virginia; 10,596 sent to North Carolina; $13,000 sent to Alabama; $9,000 sent to Tennessee.

So we go—every day selling and paying the Prizes, and raising the poor man to a level with the rich "Naboh." Thousands who once never read a lottery advertisement, are now awakening to the importance of this beautiful system of realizing Fortunes from small outlays. How easy can the price of a Package or single Ticket be saved, "little by little," to invest in the

Maryland Lotteries!
PYFER & CO. SUB-AGENTS.

Think how pleasant it will be to have "Fortune buckled on your back," in this easy manner, and no longer hesitate to make at least one trial, at the truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established Lottery Agents and Bankers,

PYFER & CO.,
No 1. Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
December 1st, 1852. 6—

MACK MANUAL.

DANA'S Mack Manual, for Farmers, 3d edition, revised and enlarged; Book for every Farmer, Rodger's Scientific Agriculture; Norton's elements of Scientific Agriculture; Elwood's Grain Tables, showing the value of different kinds of Grain, calculated in Federal money, of any quantity, from 1 pound to 10,000 bushels, 12mo. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.
November 29, 1852. 5—

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE next session of the subscriber's School will commence on the 6th of January next.

Circulars containing the plan of the School and terms, will be forwarded to such as desire them.

Address Rev. Alexander Wilson, D. D., Melville P. O., Alamance county, N. C.

ALEX. WILSON.
November 29th, 1852. 948—w3w.

Bank of the State of North Carolina.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in this City, on the first Monday in January next.

C. DEWEY, *Cashier.*
Raleigh, Nov. 24, 1852. 5—

J. M. Lovejoy's Academy.

THE 23rd Session will commence on the 5th of January, 1853.

Raleigh, November 19th, 1852. 5—1y.

IMMENSE COMBINATION!

ROBINSON & ELDRED,
AND
SANDS, QUICK & CO.

The most Extensive Menagerie, and the most elegant and chaste
CIRCUS COMPANY,

Hitherto either of these splendid Establishments have alone outrivalled all competition. They are now combined, and both Exhibitions can be enjoyed in all their magnificence and splendor for the same price as was formerly demanded and paid to witness one.

The Company will exhibit at

Oxford, on Thursday, the	2d Dec.
Tally Ho,	3d "
Woods's. (Forsyth's old place,)	4th "
Hillsborough, Monday the	6th "

Hayes' Store on Tuesday the 7th, and at Morrisville on Wednesday the 8th.

Raleigh, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 9th, 10th, and 11th of December.

☞ Admission to the whole exhibition of Animals and Circus, 50 cents; children and servants half price.

All opposition at an end.

The hitherto unheard of combination of these two tremendous establishments is a new era in the history of the exhibition of

Circus and Wild Animals,

and throws all of Barnum's speculations in the shade.

ROBINSON & ELDRED

have hitherto enjoyed the highest popularity and renown for the productions of the most superb feats of Horsemanship, by Master James, Master John, Madame Robinson, Mad'lle Henrietta, and the whole of their inimitable Troupe, as well as for the chasteness and decorum which ever characterised their arena performances. But in order more fully to satisfy their Southern patrons, they have effected a combination with the equally celebrated

SANDS, QUICK & CO.,

whose wonderful collection of Rare and Wild Animals is notorious as far surpassing any other in America.

The Great War Elephant BOLIVAR, the largest and best trained of all the sagacious monsters ever yet exhibited, is with this great combined

Southern Menagerie and Circus.

THE HUGE WHITE BEAR,

Weighing 1,500 pounds, and the only specimen now living in America, adds wonder to this superb collection.

Lions, Tigers, Zebras, Hyenas, Leopards, Apes, Monkeys, Ourang Outang.

Birds of different climes and species, and an endless variety of Animated Nature, will be exhibited to the delight and improvement of all who visit the canvass.

T. U. TIDMARSH, *Agent.*

☞ Doors open for Day performance, at 12½ o'clock, performance to commence at 1½. Night performance, doors open at 6, performance to commence at 6½.

November 23 5—

MASONIC INSTITUTE,
Germanton, N. C.

Rev. GEORGE M. EVERHART, Principal, and Professor of Greek and Natural Science.
RUFUS R. SMITH, Professor of Latin and English.
IGNATIUS E. SHUMATE, Teacher in Mathematics.

THE next session of this Institution will open Thursday, January 13th, 1853. It is very important that those intending to enter, should be present on the first day. The several departments mentioned above will receive the special attention of those having charge of them. In the department of Natural Science weekly lectures will be delivered. The Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus is superior, and cost nearly $700. The Cabinet of Minerals and Fossils numbers 5 or 600 specimens; and the Library nearly 700 volumes of new books.

The prices of tuition are 7, 10 and $15 per session. Board is $8 per month, including fuel and washing.

All communications should be addressed to the Principal.

November 26th, 1852. 5—16th Jan.

Clothing! Clothing!! Clothing!!!

TATE & CO. have this day received another large lot of the latest styles of Fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, manufactured by ourselves expressly for our own Wholesale and Retail trade, and warranted to give satisfaction. We name in part—extra-fine black, blue, brown and olive colored Beaver Over Sacks, fine and extra-fine Dress and Frocks of various styles, do Satin silk Velvet, Cashmere and merino Vests, fine and extra-fine black; doeskin and fancy cassimere Pants, likewise, a very large lot of medium and low priced in great abundance, all of which we will sell as low as such goods can be bought in any city in the United States, wholesale or retail. Call on TATE & Co. for bargains.

N. B. We would respectfully say to those who have left their measures for Clothing that they are all received in fine order.

TATE & CO.,
West side, Fayetteville street, Raleigh.
November 29th, 1852. 5—

VALLEY ACADEMY.

THIS institution is situated in the beautiful and retired Valley of the Yadkin, seven miles north of Lenoir, county seat of Caldwell, N. C. The Spring session will commence January 5th, 1853.

Tuition in advance, per session, Classics, $18 00
" " English, $10 to 12 50
Boarding, including all expenses, $30 00

Pupils will be charged from the time they enter School; no deduction, however, for loss of time thereafter, except in case of protracted illness.

For further information, enquire of W. J. Bingham, Bethmont, Orange county; S. F. Patterson and E. W. Jones, Fort Defiance, or James Harper, Esq., Lenoir, N. C.

E. W. FAUCETTE, Principal.
Fort Defiance P. O., N. C. }
November 26th, 1852. } 5—5t.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that eligible and central Ware-house (4 story) with Wharf property attached (in fee) so long occupied by him. It is one of the best stands in the City for conducting a flourishing business.

Also, his dwelling house and lot situated in a very airy and healthy part of the city. The House contains nine rooms and has every convenience. The lot is 64 feet by 200 feet, and has in addition to the dwelling a large out Kitchen, with servant's rooms above, Spring house, cistern, and well of water. The subscriber having determined to leave Norfolk, is induced to sell at a great sacrifice. Apply to

P. S. SCHLIECKES.
Norfolk, Va.
November 29th, 1852. 5—5w.

Valuable Property for Sale.

ON Thursday, the 9th December next, I shall offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, in Oxford, Granville county, my House and Lot, upon a credit of six months, with bond and security bearing interest from date.

The House is large and commodious, two stories high, containing six rooms, with 10 1-2 acres of land attached, in a high state of cultivation. All the buildings are well painted. It is near the Court-House, in a most pleasant portion of the village.

A more desirable private residence cannot be found in this part of the State.

JAMES T. LITTLEJOHN.
Oxford, Nov. 27, 1852. 948—wtf.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL—(By Railroad.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Sunday) - - at 9½ p. m.
The mail closes at 9 p. m. of the day before it leaves.

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 10 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Sunday) - - at 10 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 a. m.

WESTERN MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8½ p. m.
This mail is not due until 11½ p. m., closes at 8 a. m.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Tuesday and Saturday - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday - - at 7 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 p. m.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Monday) - - at 3 a. m.
Mail closes at 7 a. m.

TARBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.
Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 p. m. night before.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL—(By Horse.)
Leaves Friday - - - - - at 12 m.
Arrives Friday - - - - - at 10 a. m.
Mail closes at 12 M.

October 18, 1852. 97—

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of OWEN & WILLIAMS will make payment to Willie D. Jones, who is the only person authorised to receive it.

OWEN & WILLIAMS.

Forestville, Nov. 6th, 1852. 103—3t.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature for a new County by the name of DOBBIN, out of portions of Nash, Franklin, Wake and Johnston.

Oct. 18, 1852. 97—w.td.pd.

LAMP OIL.—Winter Strained Oil in store and for sale by J. McKIMMON.

PRIME Chewing Tobacco, just received by J. BROWN.

2000 SMITH'S Mulles No. 7, 8, 9 and 10. J. BROWN.

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, superior quality—an additional supply just to hand and for sale by J. McKIMMON.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP AND MOLASSES for family use; for sale by J. McKIMMON.

The Sleeping Daughter of Inishuna!

From the wood skirted waters of Lego, ascend at times gray bosomed mists; when the gates of the west are closed

ON THE SUN'S EAGLE EYE!

Wide, over Lara's stream, is poured the vapor dark and deep.

The Moon like a dim shield,

lay swimming through its folds, With this, clothe the spirits of old their sudden gestures on the wind, when they stride from blast to blast, along the dusky night. Often blended with the gale to some

WARRIOR'S GRAVE,

they roll the mist a gray dwelling to his ghost, until

THE SONGS ARISE

that commemorate in a

MIGHTY JUBILEE!

the bright deeds that in

A HALO OF BRILLIANCY

have encircled the honored names of

PYFER & CO,

The great Prize Sellers of World renown,

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Splendid Schemes for November, 1852.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. Nov.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$28,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	$8	$25 00
2	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	17 00
3	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
4	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
6	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	45 00
8	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
9	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
10	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	40 00
11	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
12	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
13	50,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	15	60 00
15	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
16	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
17	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
18	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	5	15 00
20	36,623	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	40 00
22	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	28 00
23	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
24	31,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
25	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
26	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	4	16 00
27	80,000	78 Nos	20 drawn	32	100 00
29	30,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
30	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

SEE WHAT LUCK.

$13,000 sent to North Carolina; $16,000 sent to Tennessee; $13,000 sent to Virginia; $11,000 sent to Indiana. $13,000 sent to Alabama; $15,000 sent to Ohio; $13,000 sent to North Carolina; $5,000 sent to Florida; $10,000 sent to Pennsylvania; $15,000 sent to South Carolina.

So we go—every day selling and paying the Prizes, and raising the poor man to a level with the rich "Nabob." Thousands who once never read a lottery advertisement, are now awakening to the importance of this beautiful system of realizing Fortunes from small outlays. How easy can the price of a Package or single Ticket be saved, "little by little," to invest in the

Legal Maryland Lotteries!

PYFER & CO. SUB-AGENTS.

Think how pleasant it will be to have "Fortune buckled on your back," in this easy manner, and no longer hesitate to make at least one trial, at the truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established Lottery Agents and Bankers,

PYFER & CO.,
No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

November 1st, 1852. 101—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

Readable Books.

POPULAR library of the best authors, books which quicken the intelligence of youth, delight age, decorate prosperity, shelter and solace us in adversity, bring enjoyment at home, befriend us out of doors, pass the night with us, travel with us, go into the country with us.—*Cicero.*

1. Essays from the London Times, a collection of personal and historical Sketches. 2. The Yellowplush Papers, by W. M. Thackeray. 3. The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton. 4, 5. Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China, in 1844–'45, by M. Huc, Missionary Priest, 2 vols. 6. Gaieties and Gravities, by Horace Smith, one of the Authors of the "Rejected Addresses." 7, 8. The Paris Sketch Book, by W. M. Thackeray, 2 vols 8vo. 9, 10. Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians, by John Poole, Author of "Paul Pry."

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, May 21st, 1852. 58—

Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

THE Officers, Members and Representatives of this MASONIC BODY are requested to meet at their Hall in this City, on Monday Evening, 6th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may be submitted for their consideration.

In pursuance with a resolution of the last communication, the Masters of Lodges will cause to be sent with their annual returns, the dates of their respective Charters, that they may be placed upon the records of the Grand Lodge.

Transient Brothers are invited so attend,

WILLIAM T. BAIN.
Grand Secretary.

Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1852. 97—td.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the "Salem Manufacturing Company," being desirous to dispose of their establishment, carried on by steam-power, situated in Salem, Forsyth County, N. C., are offering the same at private sale, on as favorable terms as could be expected by such persons as feel inclined to enter into the manufacture of Cotton.

The factory contains 2500 spindles, and 26 looms. If not sold shortly, they even would be willing to sell the Machinery separately from the buildings.

For further particulars apply to the President of the Company. F. H. SHUMAN

Salem, Oct. 9, 1852. 942—w3m.

HATS AND CAPS!

THE LATEST STYLES for the FALL of 1852.

BEEBE'S and Leary's fashionable super. Moleskin. A large assortment of HATS and CAPS of almost every style that is out this season, from the finest qualities to the lowest price. Now ready at TUCKER'S.

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS. PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59—

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

CEDAR ROCK, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.,

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*

Castalia Female Institute,

CASTALIA, NASH, N. C.

Mrs. M. C. Richardson, *Principal.*

THE Fall Terms will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the 1st Friday in December.

Mr. Richardson has purchased a residence, and considers himself as permanently located at CASTALIA.

The Schools will be under the immediate supervision of himself and lady, under one and the same body of Trustees.

The Female School is near the Franklin line, three miles from the Male, a distance favorable to the seclusion and success of both Institutions.

Mrs. R., who has latterly taught at Belford, has a celebrity which no comment of ours could affect.

large, neat edifice similar to that of the Male InstituA is contracted for, and will be erected immediatete Meanwhile students will be accomodated in the ly. Academy, known formerly as Pleasant Hill. In short, the Trustees would assure their patrons, that they will carefully consider everything and deem nothing unimportant, which will contribute effectually to the consummation of their educational enterprise, rendering the Institutions *all* that enlightened and Christian parents could desire for their children.

Board, including washing and Fuel, $6½ per month. For further particulars address the Principals or

JNO. ADAMS HARRISON.
Secretary of the Board of Trustees,

At the Female Inst., Messrs. James and Jno. Adams Harrison are prepared to accomodate boarders. Board can also be obtained of the Principal, after the coming session.

June 10, 1852. 924—wtf.

RAIL ROAD SILLS.

PROPOSALS to deliver Sills on the 2d, 3d, and 4th Divisions of the North Carolina Rail Road, will be received at the Rail Road Office in Greensborough, until the 1st December next. On the 2d and 3d Divisions, which extend from within six miles of Raleigh to Lexington, the Sills are to be of good White, Post Oak, or Chestnut, 8 feet long, flattened on two sides, so as to show 7 inches heart, and to be 7 inches thick between the hewn or flattened sides; the other two sides to be barked, and the ends to be sawed off or well butted.

On the 4th Division, extending from Lexington to Charlotte, bids for similar Sills will be received. Or bids will be likewise received on this Division for Red Oak or Black Oak Sills of the same description, except these last must show 8 inches heart on the flattened sides, and be 8 inches thick.

The Sills to be delivered on the line of the Road, 40 at the distance of every 100 feet, by the 1st January, 1854, for the 2d and 3d Division, and by the 1st of June, 1853, for the 4th Divisions. All to be inspected and approved by the Engineer.

Bidders will be shown the sections on each Division, and will designate in their bids the sections for which they bid, the kind of timber their Sills are to be, and what proportion of their contract they are willing to take in Stock. J. M. MOREHEAD,
Pres. N. C. R. Road.

Nov. 1, 1852. 103—4w.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State,* D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State,* E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court,* Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of Bank of the State.* Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear,* W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Delightful and Useful Books.

MARCO Paul's Voyages and Travels.—In New York—on the Erie Canal—in Maine—in Vermont—in Boston—Springfield Armory, with Illustrations, By Jacob Abbott. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the present General Assembly to amend the Charter of the town of Lumberton.

Oct. 25, 1852.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

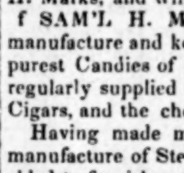
Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,



ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals
PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 94—

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting the CONFECTIONARY BUSINESS in all its branches. The business will be carried on at the "old stand" of Sam'l H. Marks, and will be known under the firm and style of SAM'L H. MARKS & SON, where they will manufacture and keep constantly on hand the nicest and purest Candies of every quality and flavor, and will be regularly supplied with the finest imported and domestic Cigars, and the choicest Fruits in their proper seasons.

Having made more extensive arrangements for the manufacture of Steam Refined Candies, they will be enabled to furnish much larger quantities, and purchasers may rely upon getting it with despatch.

All orders for goods will be thankfully received, packed in the best manner, and sent to any part of the United States.

SAM'L H. MARKS,
WM. A. MARKS.

Petersburg, August 11, 1852. 69—tto.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW AND COMPLETE COOK-BOOK. The Practical Cook-Book, containing upwards of one thousand receipts, consisting of directions for selecting, preparing, and cooking all kinds of Meats, Fish, Poultry, and Game; Soups, Broths, Vegetables, and Salads, Also, for making all kinds of Plain and Fancy Breads. Pastes, Puddings, Cakes, Creams, Ices, Jellies, Preserves, Marmalades, &c, &c., &c. Together with various Miscellaneous Receipts, and numerous Preparations for Invalids. By Mrs. BLISS. In one vol., 12mo.

The Freemason's Manual; a companion for the initiated through all the degrees of Freemasonry, from the 'Entered Apprentice' to the higher degrees of 'Knighthood.' Embracing Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master Mason, Past Master, Mark Master, Most Excellent Master, Royal Arch, Select Master, High Priesthood, Knight of the Red Cross, Knights Templars, Knights of Malta, the Ancient Constitution of the Order, &c. Embellished with upwards of one hundred Engravings, illustrating the emblems and symbols of the Order. By Rev. KINSEY JOHNS STEWART, K. T. This work has the sanction and approval of the R. W. G. M. of the State of Delaware, and of the M. E. G. H. P. of the Grand H. R. A. C. of Pennsylvania.

For sale at the N. C Bookstore by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, September 27th, 1852. 91—

TO MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS!

THE Trustees of Floral College, North Carolina, wish to employ an accomplished Instructor in Music to take charge of the Musical department in said Institution. The salary will be liberal.

Proposals will therefore be received by the undersigned Committee until the 11th of December next, when the Board of Trustees will convene and make a selection and inform the successful candidate of the selection made. Applicants must specify the amount they are willing to take for their services for the term of one year, and also accompany their proposals with certificates of recommendation as to moral character and Musical attainments. Any information desired in regard to the Institution can be obtained by addressing the committee at Gilopolis Post Office, Robeson County, N. C.

☞ It is immaterial whether the applicants are gentlemen or ladies.

J. B. McCALLUM, WM. McKAY, JOHN McNEILL, } *Com.*

September 20, 1852. 99—4w.

BOOTS, SHOES, &C.

HENRY PORTER, 100 yards south-east of the Capitol, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he is in receipt of his fall supply of Goods in his line, embracing every thing usually found in a boot and Shoe Store—for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and servants. He WARRANTS every thing he sells, and makes good, free of cost, all rips and imperfections in manufacture. Give me a call one and all and I have no fears about making a trade.

MANUFACTURING.

Boot and Shoe Making of every description done at HENRY PORTER'S Establishment. The best of wokmen, first-rate materials, and low prices. He don't intend to be undersold.

☞ Findings, for the trade in great abundance, and of every description, for sale cheap.

Raleigh, October 25th, 1852. 943—w4w.

To Female Teachers.

THE Trustees of Floral College, N. C., will receive until the 11th of December next, through the undersigned Committee, proposals for two Female Teachers, to assist in imparting instruction to the pupils of Floral College. Applicants must accompany their proposals with certificates of recommendation; also state terms, &c, as to salary.

Any information desired in regard to the institution can be obtained by addressing the undersigned Committeo at Gilopolis Post Office, Robeson County, N. C.

W. McKAY,
J. B. McCALLUM,
JOHN McNEILL,
Committee.

Gilopolis, Oct 23d, '52. 101—t11D.

Carpeting.

DRAWING Room and Bed Room Carpets, Stair Carpets, Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs, Fancy painted Druggets for Crumb Cloths, Rich fancy Piano and Table Covers.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

Candles.

15 BOXES best patent Sper Candles,
20 do do Adamantine do
20 do Hull's Patent Tallow do
Hull's No. 1 Bar Soap,
Black Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Starch, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Indigo, for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

TATE. & CO.

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

THE above firm have rented the Store lately occupied by the Insurance Company, west side of Fayetteville St., Raleigh, for the sale of our manufacture of

Ready Made Clothing,

wholesale and retail. Having established permanently we are determined to sell here as low as in our house in Baltimore, or any other house in the Union. Dealers and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine our full and complete stock of Ready made Clothing, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Being the same firm that supplied the Messrs. Stith, for the last three years, those who have bought of our Goods have had satisfactory proof that they were amongst the cheapest and best goods ever offered in this market. Being manufactured by ourselves, for our own trade, we are enabled to sell as low as any other house in the Union.

TATE & CO.

Raleigh, Oct., 5, 1852. 97—3m.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848--'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

The Works of Stephen Olin, D. D., LLD., Late President of the Wesleyan University, containing Sermons and Sketches.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Ganthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh N. C., June 9th, 1852. 63—

Historical Sketches of North Carolina,

FROM 1584 TO 1851.

COMPILED from Original Records, Official Documents and Traditional Sketches. &c., &c, by JOHN H WHEELER, late Treasurer of the State.

Extract from the University Magazine, (May number):

"A most liberal expenditure of time and substance has been made by a native citizen of North Carolina to supply the young men just coming on the stage of action with a portion of knowledge to them peculiar and important. He has furnished reminiscenes, refreshing to all which increase our pleasures at home and abroad."

Extract from George Bancroft, Historian of the United States:

"There are many separate pieces of information and valuable documents, which of themselves are worth the price of this work; which can be found no where else."

This work is valuable to members and others as containing the accurate returns of the population of each County, and is for sale by W. POMEROY.

Raleigh, N. C., October 4th, 1852. 97—

Encourage Home Industry,

BY PATRONIZING THE

Machine Shop and Foundry of

STAFFORD, CLARK & DIXON,

Who Manufacture all Sizes of

Horse Power and Threshing Machines,

(BOTH PORTABLE AND STATIONARY;)

STRAW-CUTTERS OF VARIOUS PATTERNS, WHEAT FANS,

Mill and Factory Gear, Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Bark Mills, Wool Carding Machines, Edge Tools, &c., &c.

Address Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C.

October 25th, 1852. 101—8t.

State of North Carolina, Franklin Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1852. David Hunt and wife and others, *vs.* Mourning Wright and others. Petition to sell slaves for Division.

IT appearing that James Wright of Tennessee, Thos. Allgood of Dalaware, and Gideon Wright of Tennessee, defendants in this case live beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the aforesaid County, at the Court House in Louisburg, on the 2nd Monday in December, A. D., 1852, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition; otherwise the same will be heard exparte as to them and decree made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of said Court at office, 23d October, 1852.

Y. PATTERSON, *Clerk.*

October 25, 1852. (Pr, adv. $5 62½.) 945—6w.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, now in session, for the passage of an act, to authorize certain persons therein named, to raise, by way of lottery, twenty thousand dollars, to cut and excavate out a Canal, and make a road along said Canal, in Washington County. Said Canal and Road is to commence at some suitable place at the Albemarle Sound.

Or to revive and amend the acts of the Legislature, passed at the session of 1833–'34, authorizing certain persons therein named to raise, by lottery, six thousand dollars to cut a Canal in Washington County. Or application will be made to the Legislature of North Carolina, now in session, for the passage of an act to incorporate a company to cut and excavate out a Canal and make a Road along the same in Washington County. Said Canal and Road to commence at some suitable place at the Albemarle Sound, in the aforesaid County.

October 21st, 1852. 100—td.

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S History of the United States, 6th and concluding volume;

Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural, containing accounts of the Salem Witchcraft;

The Cock-Lane Ghost, Rochester Rappings; the Stratford Mysteries, &c. &c.; by Charles W. Elliott;

Pierre, or the Ambiguities; by Herman Mellville;

A Buck Eye Abroad, or Wanderings in Europe and in the Orient; by Samuel S. Cox;

Mental Alchemy—a treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism, and Diseases; by B Brown Williams, M. D.

The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Abbott, very greatly improved and enlarged, with numerous engravings. For sale by H. D. TURNER.

At the N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 16, 1852. — 79

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale her House and Lot, situated in the South-western part of Raleigh, near the residence of Maj. Collins. The House is new, has two stories, and the lot has upon it all necessary outhouses. There is half an acre of ground attached.

A good bargain may be had, if application is made soon. Persons who wish to purchase, will of course examine the premises. E. A. GORMAN.

Raleigh. Oct. 18, 1852. 97—tf.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

THE NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

CONTAINING a summary statement of the Statutes and common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim, second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

October, 28 1852. 99—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, A. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and H. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 21, 1852. 21—

Where do you find things Cheap?

THE Subscriber having laid in a choice assortment of the following articles, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity that he will sell all his Goods at such prices as not to be undersold by any one in this city.

Persons desirous of making a good bargain will therefore do well to give him a call and be convinced that the above assertion is truth and no humbug about it.

Fancy Goods, &c.

Violins, Flutes, Accordions, Guitars, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Ivory and wooden pocket Inks. Portemonnaies, Toothpicks, Canes, Ladie's Work Boxes, Hair Oils, German and American Cologne, Soaps, shaving Creams, Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, hair and dressing Combs, Gold Pencils, Pens, Breastpins, Finger-rings and Studs, Dolls, Purses, Gum teething Rings, Looking Glasses, Guns, Pistols, &c.

Dry Goods, &c.

Calicoes, Ginghams, Figured Alpaccas and Coburgs, Black Lustres, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cambrics, Irish Linen, Canton Flannel, Ticking, Linsey, Cotton and Woolen Hose, Comforts, Cotton, Silk Woolen and Sheepskin Gloves, Edgings, Boots and Shoes, &c.

Groceries, &c.

Mackerel, Herring, Lard, Cheese, Bacon, Dried Beef, Buffalo tongues, Sardines, Nails, Powder, Shot, Coffee Sugars, &c.

Cigars,

of ten different Brands, &c. &c.

F. MAHLER.

Raleigh, October 12, 1852. 94—

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.

LUBIN'S Extracts, genuine,
Ursena, or real Bear's Grease.
Ox Marrow Pomade,
Low's fine Myrtle Pomatum,
Christian's Perfumed Hair Restorative, for cleansing, preservation and growth of the Hair,
Lyon's Kathairon do do do
Cologne and Florida Water, real German and Other varieties,
Taylor's Chrystalised and other fancy perfumed Soaps for the Toilet.
A select assortment of Tooth Brushes,
Hair, Nail and Comb Brushes,
Fine-tooth, Dressing and Pocket Combs,
Carved Shell and Buffalo Tuck Combs.
New style Shell and Buffalo Side Combs.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Wake County, on the 10th instant, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, and that he was sold in the County of Wayne by Mr. Edmundson to Jack Williamson, of Orangeburgh District, S. C, that he ranaway from Williamson in the month of October, 1851. George is about 45 years old, quite black, good teeth for a negro of his age, quite intelligent, full six feet high, his hair long and thick, wears it plited some times, lame in his right hip—he says caused by rheumatism; George further says that he is known as a Doctor in the County of Wayne. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take George away, for he will be disposed of according to law. W. H. HIGH, *Sh'ff.*

Raleigh, October 12th, 1852. 96—

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1852. Linville Williams and others, *vs.* John Williams and others. Original Bill.

IN this case it appearing that the defendants, Catharine Williams, John W. Williams, Polly Ann Williams, Martha Ann Williams, Allred Clawson and wife Nancy are non-residents of this *State*; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Weekly North Carolina *Standard* for six weeks notifying the said nonresidents to appear at our next Superior Court of Equity, for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, then and there to plead and answer or demur to the plaintiff's bill or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them and the cause set for hearing.

Witness, Quincy F. Neal, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 18th day of September, 1852.

QUINCY F. NEAL, C. M. E.

October 6, 1852. [Pr. adv. $5.62½.] 941—6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

In Equity, Fall Term, 1852. Maurice S. Hart, Ex'r. *vs.* Nancy Hart and others. Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants James Hart, Wm. P. Strum, Theo. Hudson and Polly Ann his wife, and Thomas B. Barnett, adm'r of Jno. G. Hart, dec'd., reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held in the Court-House, in the town of Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed by them and heard exparte.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk and Master of the said Court, at office, the first Monday of September, A. D., 1852. JAS. M. WIGGINS, C. M. E.

October 6, 1852. [Pr. adv. $5.62½] 941—6w.

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1852. Noah Long and others, *vs.* Daniel Jones and others. Bill for an injunction.

In this case it appearing that the defendants, Baker Ballew and wife Lucy and Eli Maxwell, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the 'Weekly North Carolina Standard' for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to appear at our next Superior Court of Equity, for the county of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, then and there to plead and answer or demur to the plaintiff's bill, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them and the cause set for hearing.

Witness, QUINCY F. NEAL, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 18th day of September, 1852.

QUINCY F. NEAL, C. M. E.

Oct. 14, 1852. (pr. adv. $5 62½.) 942—w6w.

The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c., &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swaim.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852. 54—

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of a law to entitle Tales Jurors and Magistrates who take lists of Taxable property in the County of Sampson to pay for their services; and also to amend the act incorporating the Town of Clinton.

August 30, 1852. 86—ts.